INSURANCE.
The Cotton Association has not lagged behind.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZE SHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913. REGD. NO. B 1065.

VOL. XVII NO. 284– BOMBAY, MONDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1929. ONE ANNA

INSURANCE
But Cotton Merchants can do a lot to help Indian Insurance Companies.

SPLIT AT TRADE UNION CONGRESS.

PROTEST AGAINST DICTATORSHIP.

Prominent Leaders & Unions Secede.

RESOLUTIONS OPPOSED TO TRADE UNION PRINCIPLES.

Rival Organisation To Be Started.

NAGPUR, Nov. 30.

The All-India Trade Union Congress met in open session at Nagpur to-day (Saturday) at 6 p.m., Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru presiding. Distinguished delegates and visitors to the Congress included among others Sjts. Subhas Bose, Mrinal Kant Bose, V. V. Giri, Naidu, Deshpande, K. C. Mitter. Several ladies were also present. The hall was overcrowded with delegates and great enthusiasm prevailed. Mr. R. S. Ruikar, Chairman, Reception Committee, delivering his address.

Several non-contentious resolutions put from the chair were carried and the Congress was then adjourned to Sunday, at 1 p.m.

At the open session of the Trade Union Congress to-day Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru read the following statement signed by Mr. Mrinal Kanti Bose, Mr. K. C. Roy, Choudhry, Mr. Laftat Hoosein, Mr. K. C. Mitra and several other members of the Executive Committee refusing to participate in the proceedings of the Congress. The statement runs:—

"We beg to state the reasons for which we are unable to participate in the proceedings of the Congress. The Executive Committee has passed resolutions which are fundamentally opposed to the principles of the Trade Unions and the policy of the Trade Union Congress. The affiliation of the Congress to the Pan-Pacific Secretariat is one of such resolutions. Out of a total valid voting strength of 599 in the Congress, no less than 350 votes belong to the G. I. P.Railway Union and the Girni Kamgar Union whose membership figures were challenged, and who between them command a majority amounting to dictatorship in contravention of democratic principle. We feel that no useful purpose would be served by participating in the proceedings of the Congress."

Messrs. Joshi, Chamanlal, Giri and Siva Rao made a separate statement seceding from the Congress.—Free Press.

SPLIT IN TRADE UNION CONGRESS.

—:o:—

24 UNIONS SECEDE FROM CONGRESS.

NAGPUR, Dec. 1

Following serious differences that arose in the Trade Union Congress over the question of affiliation of the Congress with the Pan-Pacific Trade Union Secretariat, twentyfour Unions and Messrs Joshi, Diwan Chamanlal, Giri, Shiv Rao, Fatullakhan and others seceded from the Congress, and immediately held a meeting to discuss their future programme and policy. A new organisation consisting only of legitimate Trade Unionists opposed to Moscow intervention is being formed.—A. P.

RIFT IN THE LUTE.

—:o:—

Details Of Saturday's Session Of Executive Council.

NAGPUR, Dec. 1.

Further particulars are available of the debate which took place at the meeting of the Executive Council of the Trade Union Congress on Saturday when the question of the boycott of the Whitley Commission was considered.

The resolution for boycott was moved by Mr. Deshpande Secretary to the Bombay Girni Kamgar Union.

The resolution was opposed by Mr. K. C. Roy Choudhry who maintained that the protoganists of boycott were wreckers of the infant labour movement. If workers were left to themselves they would gladly come before the Commission.

Mr. Latafat Hussein regretted that resolutions about the Geneva League against Imperialism, Socialist and Republican Government in India, and Affiliation with Pan-Pacific Secretariat should occupy major portion of the time at each session of the Trade Union Congress.

Mr. Mrinalkanti Bose moved a resolution favouring co-operation with the Whitley Commission provided the Meerut Case was withdrawn and the Public Safety legislation abandoned and the Trades Disputes Act repealed.

Raisaheb Chandrikaprasad favoured the giving of freedom to individual unions in regard to the question of co-operation or boycott of the Whitley Commission.

Mr. Shiva Rao proposed wholehearted unconditional co-operation.

The boycott of the Whitley Commission was passed by majority.

During the debate there was a storm over the statement of Dewan Chamanlal that G. I. P. Railway Union from the members of which the delegates of the Girni Kamgar Union had been drawn, had co-operated with Government by waiting in deputation on Sir George Rainy the Railway Member.

Messages were read from the British Trade Union Congress, The Second International, the Independent Labour Party, The Workers' Welfare League, and the League Against Imperialism. The message from the League against Imperialism was loudly cheered.

There was also a message from Meerut prisoners asking the Trade Union Congress to agitate for the repeal of repressive labour legisla-

(Continued on Page 8.)

DR. SHIELS HITS OUT BIRKIE!

"He Never Understood Indians."

LONDON, Dec. 1.

Recent criticism of the Secretary of State for India by Lord Birkenhead has received a stinging reply from Dr. Drummond Shiels. Opening the Labour Bazaar near London he declared: "Lord Birkenhead is not without considerable personal responsibility for some of our difficulties in India and he is the last man to be regarded as an authority on India. Whatever faults Indians may have, they are at least polite and courteous people. Therefore it is not surprising that Lord Birkenhead never understood them".—Reuter.

A VEILED THREAT?

—:o:—

Bengal Governor's Warning To Politicians.

SPEECH AT ST. ANDREWS' DAY DINNER.

CALCUTTA, Nov. 30.

Speaking at the St. Andrews' Day Dinner to-night, Sir Stanley Jackson referred to the Viceroy's recent statement which he said had had an arresting effect upon the attention of all people in India interested in the welfare and political progress of the country. He aded that it was to be hoped that the invitation to the Conference would be accepted in the spirit in which it was made and that meanwhile every effort would be made throughout India to foster the atmosphere of good-will and trust which had made its welcome appearance and which if allowed to continue, must undoubtedly facilitate the solution of the difficult Indian political problem. "It is not possible to estimate," His Excellency continued, "to what extent this ray of sunshine has penetrated the clouds of the mistrust and antagonism which hang over Bengal. I fear that it cannot penetrate far until the broader view of statesmanship prevails over narrow and short-sighted attachment to political opportunism which at present holds the field, but there are signs that the prospect of direct approach to His Majesty's Government has appealed to all but irreconcilables who still cling to the belief that they can attain their ends by methods as unstatesmanlike as they are impracticable."

HOPES OF BETTER COUNSELS.

His Excellency further said: "For sometime past the Government have been concerned at the persistent indication in statements in the press and from public platforms, that endeavours are to be made to fulfil the terms of the resolution which was passed at the All-India Congress meeting in Calcutta last Christmas. It is probable that much will depend ulpon the outcome of the discussions at the All-India Congress to be held in Lahore next month. In view of the change of outlook amongst a certain section of public opinion which has appeared since the proposal for a Conference was made by His Majesty's Government, it is hoped that better counsels will prevail. If this is so, it will be found that the Government will quickly respond to any indication that the spirit of the Delhi resolution has permeated in Bengal.

A WARNING.

But, on the other hand, in the case of any general disturbance of normal life occurring in this Presidency, the Goverment have very clear and definite duties to perform. Whilst ready to regard generously orderly and legitimate expression of political feeling, they must also be prepared to meet any emergency which in any way threatens to disturb or interfere with the performance of the peaceful avocations of the inhabitants of this Presidency."

"KING'S GOVT. MUST GOVERN".

Mr. A. Fraser Blair, who presided over the Dinner, claimed the right to live under a stable Government. "We claim" he said "that so long as the King's Writ runs in India, the King's Government must govern. We complain that ever since the War, it has with few exceptions shown increasing reluctance to do so. Nor is this opinion confined to ourselves. It is shared we believe, by thousands of those level-headed Indians who have joined us in the work of commercial, industrial and scientific development."—A. P.

AIR MAIL TO INDIA.

—:o:—

Plane Forced To Land At Frankfurt am—Main.

FOG AND BAD WEATHER.

BERLIN, November 30.

The Indian Air Mail from Croydon was forced to land owing to fog near Frankfurt-am-Main. The plane has been damaged but nobody was injured. There were no passengers abroad the plane.

The mail is being conveyed by train to Budapest where relief plane is stationed.—Reuter.

COURIER GETS A SHOCK.

—:o:—

Largest Mail For India.

LONDON, November 30.

The airliner has been slightly damaged. The Courier accompanying the mails is suffering from shock but he has proceeded by train to Budapest where relief plane is stationed.

The mail is the largest that ever left Croydon 'en route' to India consisting of 38 sacks containing approximately 40,000 letters and weighing nearly half a ton.—Reuter.

RAILWAY PASSENGERS' RIGHTS.

—:o:—

Pulling Of Alarm Chain.

HIGH COURT'S IN TEST CASE.

BHUSAWAL, Dec. 1.

It will be remembered that what was regarded as a test case in regard to the rights of Railway Passengers was fought out before the 1st Class Magistrate, Bhusawal, when the Railway prosecuted Mr. Popatlal Sha, a passenger for pulling the alarm chain. The Magistrate acquitted Mr. Popatlal on one count and fined him Rs. 50/- on another count. The Magistrate said that it was admitted that the alarm chain was pulled more than once. According to the Magistrate, Mr. Popatlal was justified in pulling the chain to draw attention to over-crowding, but he was unjustified in pulling the chain for obtaining the name of an European passenger who insulted him. The Magistrate held Mr. Popatlal guilty on this account and fined him Rs. 50/-. Mr. Popatlal Shah appealed to the Bombay High Court. Information has been received that the High Court has allowed the appeal and quashed the conviction and fine.—Free Press.

LAHORE CONSPIRAY DEFENCE.

—:o:—

Mahatmaji Asked To Contribute To Fund.

AMRITSAR, Nov. 30.

Sardar Rattan Singh Azad has addressed a letter to Mahatma Gandhi requesting him to allot a good amount from the collections he is making all over the country to the funds of the Lahore Conspiracy case. He further says so long as guilt is not proved those youngmen of the Conspiracy case should be considered innocent persons and all that is necessary to be done for the defence of an innocent person should be done by the nation.—Free Press,

PRESIDENT PATEL AND MR. JINNAH CONFER WITH GANDHIJI.

Conclave At Sabarmati Ashram.

AHMEDABAD, Nov. 30.

The Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel and Mr. M. A. Jinnah arrived here today and held a Conference with Mahatma Gandhi in his Ashram. The subject of the Conference is not known but it is believed to be about the Round Table Conference.

The Gujarat Club gave a party this evening in honour of Hon. Mr. Patel when the elite of the city were present.

Both Mr. Jinnah and Mr. Patel left at night for Bombay and Delhi respectively.—A. P.

THE STALWARTS OF HINDU ATTACK.

Left to Right: S. M. Joshi, L. Ramji and S. R. Godambe, the mainstay of Hindu bowling against Muslims.

MUSLIMS DISMISSED FOR 123.

Hindu Bowlers In Form.

PLUCKY STAND IN FOLLOW-ON

Dilawar's Sound Batting.

HINDUS 1st Innings	.....	291
MUSLIMS 1st Innings	.....	123
MUSLIMS 2nd Innings	.....	100 (For 3 Wickts)

The second day's game in the Quadrangular Tournament was interesting, if not sensational, from the spectators' point of view. The Muslims made a tolerably good beginning, as they knocked up 49 runs for the loss of two wickets, though Dilawar, the hope of the Muslim side, was out for only 13. Two more wickets fell when the board read 86. This was considered to be a tolerably good show; but a rot soon set in; and by a spell of ill-luck three more wickets fell before the tiffin interval, the score being then 110 for 7. The team fared worse after lunch and the whole side was dismissed for a paltry 123, that is, 168 runs behind the Hindu score.

The Muslim side had to follow-on. Two wickets fell cheap—for 31 runs only. Thanks to the doggedness and sound judgment of Dilawar he rose to the occasion and compiled a very useful 63 and remained unbeaten when the stumps were drawn. In this he was ably assisted by Kazrani who gave his useful quota of 31, just at a time when it was very badly wanted. The third wicket partnership realised 76 runs; and it was a very bad piece of luck that Kazrani was out by a fine delivery of Ramji just a couple of minutes before the closing time. Monday's game promises to be very interesting.

HINDUS.	MAHOMEDANS.
—:o:—	—:o:—
D. B. Deodhar, (Capt.)	Syed Abdus Salam.
C. K. Naidu.	Dilawar Hussein.
L. P. Jai.	M. E. Sheikh.
S. R. Godambe.	A. A. Hakim.
S. M. Joshi.	M. Mohiuddin.
J. G. Navle.	T. T. Barodawalla.
V. M. Merchant.	A. A. A. Fyzee.
L. Ramji.	G. H. Kazrani.
S. S. Joshi.	S. M. Kadri.
C. N. Mehta.	Shahabuddin.
K. G. Pardeshi.	M. A. Shariff.
RESERVES.	RESERVES.
P. B. Katrecha.	A. G. Kazi.
M. A. Deshmukh.	A. Khairaz.
S. K. Pawaskar.	

UMPIRES.

B. S. Chappu and J. Bertwistle.

It was a great disappointment indeed to see the Muslim team trundled out for the paltry total of 123 runs on Sunday when they resumed their innings against the Hindus. Only four batsmen were able to enter double figures, and the rest collected twenty runs between them. Two of their best bats were lost as the result of bad luck—or perhaps extraordinary smartness and initiative on the part of the fielding side. Barodawalla, just when he appeared well set, ran out a few paces after playing the ball, which, however, was returned to the wicket so smartly that he was run out despite the fact that he made a dive for his crease. From the Press tent it appeared as though Barodawalla was actually lying in his crease when the wicket was broken. Be matters as they may, it was not a clear case at all events; and as such it would have been more advisable had the decision been given in favour of the batsman. Barodawalla was very unlucky to lose his wicket at a time when he appeared to be well set for a good innings. The other player to suffer was the Muslim skipper. He was obviously out and Navle is to be congratulated on the clever way in which he effected this. Abdus Salam had run out of his crease to get a good start in the event of a possible run; but Navle went after the ball and, turning unexpectedly, hit the stumps before the skipper could get back.

This is the first occasion for a very long time that this has been done in the Quadrangular Tournament. During club matches batsmen walk out of the crease with impunity and no effort is made to checkmate them. Navle's resource may serve both as an incentive to fielders and a warning to daring batsmen.

Sheikh was the outstanding batsman of the innings. He played throughout with a cautious confidence that was heartening to his comrades, and could they have followed his example, the issue would have been closer. Ramji dismissed him cleverly by slowing down his pace slightly, which caused Sheikh to mistime his stroke into the slips and give S. M. an easy chance. In the second innings Sheikh played very subdued cricket, his total of four runs occupying half an hour.

DILAWAR'S GOOD BATTING.

Dilawar Hussein gave a very good account of himself. He displayed a fearless spirit in face of some deadly bowling by Ramji and the strokes he executed off him were really good. On his present form Dilawar is a vast improvement on what he has been. He was unfortunate to be dismissed early at his first venture, but when he went in a second time he exceeded promise. At 19 he was dropped in the slips by S. S. Joshi, and this was to cost the Hindus dear, for Dilawar went on to score a steady 63 and remain unbeaten at the end of the day. Had it not been for his third-wicket stand, in partnership with Kazrani, the match may have been over by the end of the day.

A PROMISING YOUNG BATSMAN.

And now that mention of Kazrani is made, he made a very favourable impression by his debut in the tournament. A reckless courage marked his first knock

(Continued on Page 8.)

FREE ACCIDENT INSURANCE FOR ALL!

DETAILS ON PAGE 7.

STOCKS & SHARES

LARGE BUSINESS IN STEEL SHARES.

Mill Shares Quiet.

Bombay, Nov. 30.

To-day there was fairly large transfer business being the last day. Mill shares opened at unchanged prices and ruled easy on scattered liquidation but recovered on short covering. There was large business in Tata Steel shares which registered rapid changes in prices. It is said that there is some split among bulls and there was heavy liquidation. At the decline there was big covering and good support but prices did not recover to the full strength.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, Nov. 30.

Bombay Dyeing 716,7,12,8,11
Century 293,88,92,87,88-2,
Colaba 132
Crescent 81
Fazul 513,6,11,6
Indore 370,68
Madhowji 28
Nagpur 455
New Great 160,58
Pearl 307,3,5,6,2
Simplex 41,37
Swadeshi 385
Burma 572,45,46,42,40,42
Hydro 1210,2,10,6,5,6
Tram 138-2,36
Deff. 271,61,71,61,63,69
Ord. 61-8,59-8,60,61,59-12
Indian 252-12
Indian 252,48,50,48
Katni Ord. 190,88
Alcock 306,1

—: o :—

SPINNING & WEAVING MILLS.

Bombay, Nov. 30.

Ahmedabad Advance (100) xd. 342/8.
Apollo 50, nil 2/12.
Assur Veerji (5) nil 1
Barsi (250) 20y 125.
Berar Manufacturing (800) 10y. 165.
Bharat (500) 10y. 75
Bombay Cotton (200) 201 145
Bombay Dyeing (120) 201, 711/4
Bombay Industrial (20) 3.
Bradbury (200) nil 150.
Broach Fine Count 250 nil, 20.
Central India 455.
Century 100, 288/2
Colaba Land 132/8
Crescent 100 81/4
Fazulbhoy 250, 506/4
David 250, nil 200.
Dawn 250 485.
E. D. Sassoon United Ord. 0-5-3
Ebrahim Pabaney 200, 130
Edward Sassoon 200 200 nil 60
Elphinstone 100, 6.
Finlay 100 10y 96/4.
Framjee Petit 1000. nil 180.
Gokak 100, 148/12.
Gold Mohur 100 nil 100
Hindustan 100 65 100, 1800.
Indian Bleaching etc. 100 101 106/4
Indian Manufacturing 1,000 75 1150.
Indore Malwa 100 (1,221,) 365/12
Jamshed 250 nil 18.
Jam Ranji Singhji 1,000. 100y 1800.
Kohinoor 19, 151/4
Khandesh 1,000 50y 2300.
Khatau Mackanji 100 nil 86-4.
Laxmi Cotton 200. 10 xd. nil 1470.
Maneckji Petit 1,000 20y 1100.
Madras United 250 7/81 400.
Morarji Gokuldas 100 nil 700.
Mathradas 50. nil, 20.
Meyer Sassoon 100 nil 40.
Minerva 100 nil 82.
Models Mills Nagpur 250 nil 75
Mysore 50 plus 21 xd. 152/8.
New City of Bombay 71/4
New Great Eastern 200 10y 158/12
Osmanshahi 75 2/4y 45.
Pearl 218, 302/8
Phoenix 100 320.
Premier 10, nil 2.
Sassoon Cotton 100 nil 5.
Sassoon and Alliance Mills xd 61.
Simplex 130, 39/6
Sholapur 1000 for xd. 3100.
Sir Shapurjee Barucha 100 nil 5/12.
Swadeshi 100, 385.
Tata Mill 25, nil, 22/8.
Vishnu Cotton 500, 2425.
Western India Spinning 1,000. 975

BANKS.

Bank of India 80, 2, 2 xd. 96-8.
Baroda 5500 0/8 xd. 76-8.
Central 200 xd. 16-10.
Eastern £5 xd. 88.
Imperial Bank 1340.
Imperial Contributory 125 10f 328-12.
Union 5/11 3-5.
P. & O. Bank £10. 10f. 122.

CEMENT AND MANGANESE COMPANIES.

Bundi Portland 10-0-0 80f 3d. xd. 15-12.
Gwalior Cement 83, 90.
Central India Mining 5-12.
Indian Cement 248/12
Punjab Cement 100, 11.
Shahabad Cement 10y. 137-8.
Shivrajpur 20 2-1 xd. 15/4.
United Cement 100 6y 66.
Katni Defd. 680.
Katni Ordy. 188/12

RAILWAYS.

Ahmedabad Prantej 400 81/11/ 6f 815.
Amritsar Patti 3-10-0f. xd. 115
Central Provinces 87-8.
Dhond Baramati 100 2/11/6 97. 97.
Gujarat 100 2/4/8f 80.
Hoshiarpur Doab 100 4/12/6 85
Larkhana 100 1f 88.
Mandra Dhon 90. 1/15/2f. 68.
Mymensingh 100 2/11/6f 97/8
Pachora Jamner 100 2/4 8f 85.
Sialkot Narrowal 100 2/4/8 89.
Sara Sirajgunj 100 2-6-9f 82.
Sind Light 100 5-7 62.
Tapti Valley xd. 667-3.
Upper Sind 100 nil 89.

ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.

Ahmedabad Electric 100, 6 8y. 140
Surat Electric O 100 5/7y xd., 125
Andhra Valley Ord. xd. 701/4
Bombay Tram Ord. xd. 136/4
Tata Hydro Electric 1000 10f. xd. 1206/4
Tata Power 300 nil, 572/8
Karachi Electricity 100 0/4f. 147-8.
Poona Electricity 100, 1y. 147/8.

PRESS COMPANIES.

Fort 475 10y 130.
Harvey and Sabapathy 1120 XD. plus 20.
Indian Cotton 125 17/8y 218/12.
Manmad Manufacturing xd. 272-8.
New Berar 500 70y 885.
New Mofussil 400, 407, 560.
New Prince of Wales 500 20y 400 xd.
Volkart U. P. 50-0-30y 437-8.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Bl. I. G. Insurance 10, nil 4.
Bombay Life Assurance 40 17/6y 40.
Empire of India Life 100, 30/ 1905.
Jupiter General Insurance Ord. 11/4.
New Indian Assurance 6y 19-12.
Oriental Government Security Life 100/2040.
Vulcan 100 03/0y xd. 6-4.
Industrial & Prudential 6 10/8

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown 199, 6y 301/4
Attock Oil 1 nil; 32.
Belapur Co. 50, nil; 6.
Bombay Steam Co. Ord. 206/4
Burma Uganda 12, nil, 32/8.
Burma (1) Corporation 742/8
Burma Corp. 10 Rs. 10 11-12.
Indian Radio Ord. 350.
Jost Engineering 50, 54/13/8. 187/8
Kemp 200 15 188/12.
Mackenzie Saw Mill 100 120.
Scindia Steam 10/9
Tata Construction xd. 38.
Tata Iron Ord. 59/12
Tata Iron Defd. 261/4
Bombay Telephone 50, 1y 111.
Assur Veerji Mills B. 7 (F. T.) 94.
Bombay Steam T 8 p.c. 105.
Kastoorchand Mills T. 7 (r. T 80.
Kohinoor Mills T. 7 105.
Tata Hydro B. 107.
Tata Steel B. 7 p.c. 100
Tata Power 7-1/2 p.c. 102.
Andhra Valley B. 8,108-12.
Apollo Mills B. 7/8 F.T. 90.

PREFERENCE SHARES.

Tata 1st Pref. 139.
Tata 2nd Pref. 78/12
Andhra Pref. 1025
Tata Hydro Pref. 1085.
Tata Power Pref. 1060.

KARACHI WEEKLY SHARE MARKET REPORT.

(From Messrs. Gulab & Co.)

Karachi, Nov. 26.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

This section has been dull and uninteresting in the absence of buyers. The prices continue to sag and still lower prices are looked for. Locally business has been confined to 3 1/2 per cent. and 5 per cent. 1945-55 issues.

The 4 per cent. Karachi Port Trust debentures are enquired for.

RAILWAY SHARES.

There have been a number of sellers in evidence but the prices are well supported at any fall and any offerings continue to be assorbed. As the future outlook of the Railway Companies is very bright, a purchase is recommended as we think that the market for Railway shares should quickly respond to any improvement in the earnings specially Larkhanas.

ELECTRIC SHARES.

This section has been neglected for the time being, with nominal business passing. The Karachi Electrics are on offer without interesting buyers though it is rumoured that the Company's earnings for the half year ending 30th. September 1929 show a satisfactory increase over the corresponding period of the last year. The Hyderabad Electrics were done at Rs. 134, while Ajmere have few sellers.

FLOUR SHARES.

Flour shares report no change, there being buyers for Karachi Steam Flour and sellers for Sind Flour and Century Flour shares without attracting buyers.

Name of the Company	Paid up Value	Present Value.
Sind Lights	29-0-0	50-0-0
Sind Lighterage	150-0-0	130-0-0
Larkhana Jacobabad	100-0-0	87-0-0
Uppersinds	100-0-0	83-0-0
Karachi Electrics	100-0-0	151-4-0
Hyderabad Electrics	100-0-0	134-0-0
Ajmer Electrics	10-0-0	10-12-0
6 p. c. Karachi Port Trust	100-0-0	104-12-0
Karachi Flour Mill	80-0-0	155-0-0
India Flour Mill	60-0-0	115-0-0
Century Flour Mill	100-0-0	100-0-0

Money Market.

—:o:—

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Nov. 30.

B. C. RATE.
T T 1/5 27/32
D D 1/5 7/8

LONDON—
Banks Selling T T 1-5 7-8 ready.
Banks Selling D D 1-5 29-32
Banks Selling T T 1-5 7-8 Nov.
Banks Selling T T 1-5 7-8 Dec
Banks Selling T T 1/5 29/32.
January
Banks Buying T T 1/5 29/32
Cash.
Banks Buying D D 1/5 31/37
Near.
Banks Buying T T 1/5 29/32
Near.
Banks Buying 3 Mos 1/6 7/32 to 13th Dec.
Banks Buying 3 Mos 1/6 1/4 Dec.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/6 9/32
Jany.

NEW YORK—
B. C. Rate T T 276 1/2.
Banks Selling T T 276.
Banks Buying T T 274-3/4.

PARIS—
Banks Selling D D 915.
Banks Buying D D 931.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 940.

JAPAN—
Banks Selling T T 134 1-2
Banks Buying 60 Days 132 1/2.

HONGKONG—
Banks Selling D D 118.

SHANGHAI—
Banks Selling D D 151 1/4

SINGAPORE—
Banks Selling D D 155 3/4.

JAVA—
Banks Selling D D 90 1-8

CROSS RATE—
New York/London 4.87 15/16 29th inst.
Shaghai/London 2/2 15/16 30th inst.
Japan/London 2/0 1/16 29th inst.
Japan/London 2/0 1/16 29th inst.
London/Paris 123.85 29th inst.
London/Belgium 34.87 29th inst.
London/Switzerland 25.13 29th inst.
London/Italy 93.15 29th inst.

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.

Gold £4-4-11 1/2 28th inst. £4-4-11 1/2 29th inst.
Silver London Ready 22 1/2 28th inst. 22 9/16 29th inst.
Silver London Forward 22 5/8 28th inst. 22 11/16 29th inst.
Silver New York Ready 49 5/8 28th inst. 49 3/4 29th inst.
Silver New York Ready 49 5/8 28th inst. 49 3/4 29th inst.

London Discounts 3 Mos 4 25/32 per cent 28th inst 4 3/4 per cent 29th inst.
London Discounts 6 Mos. 4 3/4 per cent. 28th inst 4 3/4 per cent. 29th inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 7 per cent. Bank of England Rate 5-1/2 per cent.

Money:—Inter Bank Call 4 per cent. Nominal. 3 Mos 5 per cent. 6 Mos. 5 per cent. 12 Mos. 4-1/2 per cent.

Tone:—Quiet.

Tone of Silver.—China bought and sold. Buyers satisfied. Business very small.

THE BOMBAY BULLION BROKER'S ASSO. LTD.

Bombay, Nov. 30.

SILVER.

London Ready 22/10
London Forward 22/12
China Op. 2/2/15 Clo. 2/2/15
Ready.
Magsar Op. 51/8 Hi. 51/9 Clo. 51/8-1/2
Posh Op. 51/9 Hi. 51/10 Clo. 51/9
Tejimandi Magsar -/9/

GOLD.

Posh Re. 1/
Ready 21/10/
Magsar 21/9/
Posh 21/8
N. City 21/11/
N. Manon 21/10/6

LINSEED PRICES TO RISE.

Latest Liverpool Cable received indicate loss of about 30 per cent Linseed. Local opinion believe higher prices. Expect exportation surplus 4 lacs tons under last year.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Nov. 29.

Dec. close at s.9/0 3/4d. up 1-1/4d.
Mar. close at s.9/9 1/4d. up 1-7/8d.
May close at s.10/0 1/2d. up 1-5/8d.

WHEAT CHICAGO MARKET:

Dec. per bushel dol. 1.26 up 2-5/8.
Mar. per bushel dol. 1.33-3/4 up 2-7/8.
May per bushel dol. 1.37-3/4 up 2-7/8.

ARGENTINE LINSEED QUOTATIONS:

Feb. 19.55 up 35.
Mar. 19.65 up 30.

Latest private estimates from Argentine:—

LINSEED: 14 to 18 lac tons, the most reliable being 15-1/2 lac tons against 2-1/2 lac tons last year, European Linseed crop are estimated 77,400 tons against last year 49,000 tons.

WHEAT: Argentine 28-1/2 to 30-3/4 million qrs. against 39-1/4 million qrs. last year. Australian Wheat estimated vary from 12-1/2 to 17 million qrs. against about 20 million qrs. last year.

Liverpool, Nov. 29.

Feb. 19.20 up 25.
Mar. 19.35 up 25.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Nov. 30.

December	17.17
January	17.30
March	17.59
May	17.84
July	17.96
Middling Spot	17.35

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Nov. 30.

December	17.09
January	17.24
Middling Spot	17.13

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Nov. 30.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. ports	46,000
Day's Expots to Great Britain	4,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	20,000

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Nov. 30.

Sciende, Fully Good	5.60
Scinde Fine	5.85
Scinde Superfine	6.10
Bengal, Good	5.35
Bengal Fully Good	5.60
Bengal Fine	5.85
Oomra, Good	6.60
Oomra, Fully Good	6.90
Oomra Fine	7.20
Broach, Fully Good	7.60
Broach, Fine	7.85
Broach Superfine	8.10

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Liverpool, Nov. 30.

November	——
January	13.93
March	14.13
May	14.35
July	14.54
November	14.62
Sakellaridis, F.G.F. Spot	14.60

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Nov. 30.

	Opening	Closing
November		
December	....	9.27
January	9.35	9.33
February	.....	9.34
March	9.24	9.41
April	.....	9.41
May	9.49	9.48
June	.....	9.48
July	9.53	9.51
August	.....	9.50
September	....	9.48
October	9.49	9.47
November	.....	9.45
January, 1931.	..	9.44
Middling Spot	.....	9.62
December	.....	9.44

LONDON GOLD.

London, Nov. 30.

Bar Gold, Fine, per oz £4:4:11-1-2

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, Nov. 30.

	Bales
Sales at Liverpool	5,000
Sales on Speculation	100
Sales on East Indian Cotton	500

LONDON SILVER.

London, Nov. 30.

Silver—Market is quiet.

Spot	22-9/16
Forward	22-11/16

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Nov. 30.

Interest Day to Day, Loans 4-1/2 per cent.
Interest 7 Day Market Loans 4-1/2 per cent.
Bank Bills, 3 Months 4-3/4 per cent.
Bank Bills 6 Months 4-3/4 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills 3 Months 5-3/4 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills, 6 Months 6-1/4 per cent.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Nov. 30.

T. T. Berlin on London	20.38
T. T. Amsterdam on London	12.09
T. T. Brussels on London	34.67
T. T. Madrid on London	Closed
T. T. Milan on London	93.19
T. T. Berne on London	25.13
T. T. Paris on London	123.86
T T London on Prague	164.45

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Nov. 30.

Cottonseed, Bombay ton £8:2:6 Dec.-Jan. S'ment Sellers.
Castorseed, Bombay ton £17:10:0 Nov.-Dec. S'ment Sellers.
Rapeseed, Toria, ton £18:15:0 Nov.-Dec. S'ment Sellers.

LINSEED.

London, Nov. 30.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton £23:0:0 Nov.-Dec. S'ment Sellers.
Linseed Calcutta, ton £20:2:6 Apl.-May S'ment Sellers.
Linseed, La Plata ton £19:12:6 Dec.-Jan. S'ment Hull Sellers.
Linseed, Bombay, ton £23:10:0 Apl.-May. S'ment Hull, Paid.

LINSEED OIL.

London, Nov. 30.

Linseed Oil, naked, London cwt. 43/- December Delivery, Sellers.
Linseed Oil, naked, London cwt. 40/7-1-2 Jan.-Apl. Delivery Sellers.

COFFEE.—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, Nov. 30.

Coffee Fair Rio, (No. 7 Quality) Spot 10-7/8

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, Nov. 30.

Rozario Santa Fe, per 63 1/2 lb. Cargoes. 45/- Loading U. K. Paid.
Barletta Russo, per 63 lb. Cargoes 45/9 Nov.-Rec. S'ment Value.
Wheat, South Australian. Parcels 47/9 December S'ment Paid and Further Buyers
Wheat Choice Karachi Parcels Nominal.

RAW COTTON SITUATION.

No Buyers Of Cotton.

Messrs. Arjan Khimji & Co., have received the following weekly market report dated 29th instant:—

AMERICAN.

During the week under review Cotton prices experienced a further Sagging tendency due to marked absence of buying and somewhat unfavourable textile reports.

The absence of any speculative demand is a natural outcome of a shake-out in Wall Street which has caused a shake-out in cotton. In the great activity and boom in Wall Street, speculation in cotton had reduced considerably; otherwise cotton values would have fallen materially. Cotton market had been unusually free from outside speculative interest, and its technical position had been sound, which prevented the market from depressing effects during the period of heavy crop movement and large seasonal hedge selling. The collapse of the boom in Wall Street seemed likely to attract the attention of operators to the cheapness of commodity prices. Several big financial magnates came forward to support share values from further declines and temporarily it seemed that the worst was over. However, many speculators must have lost, if not their money at least their inclination to indulge in bullish operations, and to-day we find no buyers of cotton even though prices have cheapened.

Latest reports received from the United States of America state that the demand for manufactured goods is keeping below production and some mills have curtailed output. This is due to the general depression and reduced purchasing power similar to a calm after a storm. Europe is reluctant and is buying hand to mouth owing to much disturbed financial conditions. The general outlook has become uncertain and looks like continuing for some time to come.

There is one more reason for the present lethargy in American Cotton, namely relative cheapness of outside growth. World's spinners are getting used to the uses of various qualities of cotton and in some case American cotton is successfully replaced by other growths. This growing change among spinners is also excercising some check in the general demand of American cotton.

As to the future course of cotton values there is nothing in the situation to cause any material change either side in the near future, before the final verdict pronounced by the Government in connection with the size of the present American Cotton crop.

BOMBAY.

The local market showed considerable unwillingness to follow declining tendency in American Cotton and prices show but little change compared with a week ago.

The cheapness of prices of Indian Cotton has attracted the attention of spinners and shippers, who are buying locally and in the interior markets rather freely. As stated in our last report the Oomra crop seems to turn out smaller than general expectations and it is feared that later on there will be scarcity of good staple. This fact has brought upon a decided change in the buying policy and counts for the underlying strength of the situation. There is a general tendency to reduce crop estimates and although no definite idea can be given at this time, our information from reliable sources indicate considerable decrease.

We have to pass through a period of heavy crop movement and large receipts. Present prices of Bengals and Oomras are considered very cheap in comparison to Broach contract. At this low level of cotton prices, the premium of Broach over Bengals and Oomras is rather too dear and looks like narrowing as the season advances.

ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL REVIEW.

Indian Shipping And British Vested Interests.

BY "KRISTODAS."

There are flashes of lightning in the sky when clouds surcharged with electricity clash against each other. There are similarly flashes of lightning in speeches or writings when an individual or a group of individuals, or a still larger group called a nation, comes to grips with another individual, group of individuals or a nation. The fight which is going on between the Scindia Steam Navigation Company, on the one hand, and Lord Inchcape, on the other, has now assumed almost homeric proportions and will not be over till either one or the other is down. It should be the look-out of the Indian nation to see that at least it is not the Scindia Company which will have to lower its flag, as in that case it will be the nation itself which will have to lower its flag. The struggle between these two shipping interests is an old old one, as old in fact as the struggle between the British and Indian people with regard to the question as to who should be the predominant partner in this country the outside British or the indigenous Indians.

THE COMING STRUGGLE.

The initial triumph lay with the British with regard to shipping and Indian shipping was practically wiped out of existence by the strenuous and relentless competition offered by the British shipping. For sometime past, however, since the rousing of the self-consciousness of the Indian people, efforts have been put forward, sometimes on a small scale and sometimes on a large and sometimes of a large scale, to win back "the glory that was Ind," and to again get Indian ships on Indian coasting waters at least if not even on foreign waters. The Scindia Company stands at a symbol of this struggle and it is because of this that Indian people have been taking such an interest in its doings. The Bill which has been sponsored by Mr. Haji in the Assembly has received the support of men of all shades of political opinion because of this factor, as it is anticipated that this legislation will be instrumental in restoring at least a few Indian ships on the Indian coast in the beginning and then elimination of non-National ships as has been done by many civilised countries. The last report and balance sheet of the Scindia Company was considered and passed at the general meeting of the shareholders held on Monday last, and the speech which Mr. Walchand, the new Chairman of the Company, delivered on the occasion was full of lightning flashes as betokening the grim struggle which is going on between the Scindia Company and the B.I.S.N. company. We are not aware of the struggle that is going on in the region of clouds between opposing clouds till there is a flash of lightning, and similarly the outside world does not come to know of the struggle which is going on between these two shipping companies till there are some of these lightning flashes as are seen in Mr. Walchand's speech.

UNECONOMIC RATES.

It would be a surprise to many as to why with so much work the Company is doing it has shown a loss of about Rs. two lakhs this year. The reason is that the B.I.S.N. Company has been able to foist upon the Scindia Company low, uneconomic and unremunerative rates. There are two ways of killing an enemy. You can kill him downright and in open warfare; or you can kill him by making him take to the course which you have chalked out for him, leading, may be, to a quagmire from which there is no retreat. It is this latter expedient which has been evidently selected by the B.I.S.N. Company. The Scindia Company is obliged to traverse the path chalked out for it by the B.I.S.N. and the path is that the Scindia shall not be able to charge more than particular fixed rates which the B.I.S.N. Company has laid down. It is a penetrating, policy, instances of which have not been uncommon regarding the warfare which is waged by the B.I.S.N. Company sometimes in one part, sometimes in another part of this country. Mr. Walchand has enumerated several instances of such practices. Thus he says that when the foreign companies were alone in the field they allowed all sorts of practices to grow, ostensibly to please the merchants but really to secure heavy price in return, and did obtain high freights which not only compensated them fully but enabled them to build up big reserves that were used with such deadly effect against Indian companies from time to time. Shipping order was not a contract because it suited them to treat it as a valueless document. To these and other practices, new ones are being added from time to time, as Mr. Walchand informs us, such as free towage of cargo at ports of shipping and giving free godowns at ports of destination, allowing shipment without recording the actual condition of the cargo and recognition of the claims on cargoes showing no outward sign of damage. It is no wonder that if these allegations are correct, no Indian shipping companies can stand against the B.I.S.N. Company.

GOVERNMENT'S OBSTRUCTIVE ATTITUDE.

The unfortunate part of the whole affair is that it is not merely the B.I.S.N. Company which stands as an opponent of Indian shipping. Even the Government of India, with all their pecksniffian claims for sympathy with Indian industries, have not shown themselves particularly enthusiastic for the development of Indian shipping. I put it mildly, when I describe their attitude in a negative manner. Mr. Walchand has boldly declared with the help of several cogent and pertinent instances that: "The unholy alliance between the British administrators and the British exploiters of India effectively continued and effectively carried out in this country the policy of active harm to India enunciated by their authorities at Home." Government have always shown their deep anxiety when they were concerned with safeguarding the interests of British shipping in Indian waters. Thus, the Report of the Indian Mercantile Marine Committee disclosed that the reservation of coasting trade of India for British shipping was suggested before the War when foreign participation in Indian coastal trade threatened to assume serious proportions. And yet it is the same British shipping companies which now squeal and say that the Coastal Traffic Reservation Bill before the Assembly means nothing but "expropriation." Mr. Walchand is unsparing in his criticism regarding the progress and development of the same anti-Indian shipping policy of Government. Thus he says: "Throughout the awful pages of Indian economic history of the last 70 years, there is hardly a more typical example of the British insistence upon India's economic ruin to benefit British interests than their systematic destruction of Indian shipping enterprise and their helpful support to the consolidation of British influence in the coastal waters of India."

A Conference is shortly to be convened by His Excellency the Viceroy of all the different shipping interests to consider whether the Coastal Reservation Bill can be modified or amended in any form so that a compromise can be effected between Indian and non-Indian shipping interests regarding coastal reservation. When the further consideration of this Bill was postponed at the last Simla session of the Assembly, the exact significance of the step taken was not properly understood or realised by many. Mr. Walchand's speech puts the issues now clearly before the country and the country will now have to judge and determine as to how far Indian shipping interests can proceed to have a compromise with non-Indian shipping interests.

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, Nov. 30.

Demand Bills 487.37

JAVA SUGAR LONDON MARKET

London, Nov 30

Sugar Fine White, Dutch Standard, No. 25. C. and F. Calcutta Nov.-Dec. per cwt 11/5-1/4 Sellers.
Jan.-Mar. per cwt. 11/7-1/2 Sellers
Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard, No. 25 C. and F Bombay. Nov.-Dec. per cwt. 11/6-1/2 Sellers
Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard, No. 25, C. and F. Karachi Nov.-Dec. per cwt. 11/7 Sellers.

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Nov 30

Smoked Sheet, Standard Ribbed lb, Spot d 8-1/8 Sellers.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, Nov. 30.

Ready prices have evidenced a rise of about 1 to 2 annas per cwt. Our Forward Market has also ruled steady to-day and prices register a rise of about half an anna per cwt.

The following are the closing quotations ruling the bazar to-day:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 13/ per cwt.
Transhipment Rs. 7/13/6 per cwt F.B.H.
Shipment November Rs. 7/12/6 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment December Rs. 7/11/6 per cwt F.B.H.
Shipment Jan./Feb/March Rs 7/13/6 per cwt F.B.H.
B.R.B. Beet Sugar:—Ready Rs. 13/2 per cwt.
Tone:—Steady.

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MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE

P. & O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES, (CALLING AT MALTA EVERY ALTERNATE WEEK).

Date.	Steamers		Tons.
1929			
			10,954
30 Nov.	Morea ..		16,068
7 Dec.	Naldera x ..	ALL	11,518
14 ,,	Viceroy of India ..		19,649
			16,611
21 ,,	Rawalpindi*		11,518
28 ,,	Kaisar-i-Hind	VESSELS	
1930			16,572
4 Jan.	Narkunda x .		16,602
11 ,,	Ranpura ..		16,568
18 ,,	Rajputana* ..		16,650
25 ,,	Ranchi ..		20,847
1 Feb.	Mooltan x ..		10,954
8 ,,	Morea ..		16,946
15 ,,	Mantua* ..	NOW SAIL	
22 ,,	Viceroy of India		19,000
			20,837
1 Mar.	Maloja x ..		11,518
8 ,,	Kaisar-i-Hind	DIRECT	16,602
15 ,,	Razmak@ ..		16,601
22 ,,	Ranpura ..		16,088
29 ,,	Naldera x ..		16,650
5 Apr.	Ranchi ..		16,619
12 ,,	Rawalpindi*	FROM	10,946
17 ,,	Morea(Extra).		10,602
19 ,,	Razmak ..		11,000
25 ,,	Malwa* ..		16,572
26 ,,	Narkunda* ..	BOMBAY	
3 May.	Viceroy of India ..		19,648
10 ,,	Rajputana* ..	WITHOUT	16,568
17 ,,	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
24 ,,	Mooltan x ..		20,847
31 ,,	Macedonia ..		11,120
7 June	Mantua ..		10,946
14 ,,	Comorin ..	STEAM-	15,132
21 ,,	Maloja ..	SHIPMENT	20,837
28 ,,	Razmak ..		10,857
5 July	Ranpura* ..		16,601
12 ,,	Malwa ..	AT	11,000
19 ,,	Naldera x ..		16,088
26 ,,	Rawalpindi ..		16,619
2nd Aug	Morea ..	ADEN	10,946
9th ,,	Macedonia ..		11,120
16th ,,	Narkundax ..		16,578
23rd ,,	Razmak ..		10,852
30th ,,	Rajputana ..		16,567

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

@To Marseilles only.
*Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
xThrough steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

FIRST and SECOND Saloon Return Tickets a Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail steamer during the period, commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "MACEDONIA" on the 31st May 1930 and terminating, with the Viceroy of India, leaving Marseilles 5th Sept. and due in Bombay on the 19th September, 1930. The fares will be as follows:—

	1st Saloon.	2nd Saloon.
To London and back by Sea ..	£105	£75
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both direction ..	£120	£90
To Marseilles and back ..	£100	£72

The accommodation alloted will be the best available at time of application.

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There will be no extra charge for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 18th January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
BOMBAY TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH.
With liberty to all at Port Sudan, Malta, and/or Tangier.

Date about	Steamers	Tons.
1929		
30th Nov. ..	Dumana ..	8,427
13th Dec. ..	Dumala ..	8,422
1930		
3rd Apr ..	Dumana ..	8,427
24th ,, ..	Dumala ..	8,422

These two vessels are only one class ships. Fares as follows:—

	Single.	Return.
Bombay to Plymouth. A	£64	£112
B	£56	£105
C	£50	£98

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P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

1929			
4th Dec.	Mirzapore *.	Straits China & Japan.	
6th Dec.	Mooltan ..	Australia.	
20th ,,	Mantua ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan.	
1930			
3rd Jan.	Maloja ..	Colombo and Australia.	
17th ,,	Macedonia.	Colombo, Straits China & Japan.	
31st ,,	Naldera ..	Colombo and Australia.	
14th Feb.	Rawalpindi..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan	
28th ,,	Narkunda ..	Colombo and Australia.	
28th Mar.	Mooltan ..	Colombo and Australia.	
25th April	Maloja ..	Colombo and Australia.	
9th May	Ranpura ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan	
23rd ,,	Naldera ..	Colombo and Australia.	
6th June	Morea ..	Colombo, Straits, China & Japan	
20th June	Narkunda..	Colombo and Australia	
4th July	Rajputana .	Colombo Straits China & Japan.	
18th July	Mooltan ..	Colombo and Australia	
1st Aug	Mantua ..	Colombo Straits China & Japan	
15th ,,	Comorin ..	Colombo and Australia	
29th ,,	Malwa ..	Colombo Straits China & Japan	

*Cargo only.

HOLIDAY EXCURSION TICKETS TO AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

Holiday Excursion Return Tickets can be issued in the First Saloon only at the following fares from Bombay:—

To Fremantle	£74
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To Melbourne	£78
To Sydney	£80
To Brisbane	£82
To Auckland or Wellington (N. Z.) via Syaney ..	£100

Periods of availability 16 weeks. Sailings approximately every month.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

1929 about		
2nd Dec.	Vita ..	Karachi via Porebunder, P'Okha & C'Mandvi.
4th Dec.	Barpeta ..	Basrah via Veraval, Mangalore Karachi and Persian G-Ports
4th Dec.	Karapara .	East & South Africa.
6th Dec.	Vasna ..	
7th Dec.	Ohakla ..	Karachi via Porebunder Dwarka and C' Mandvi.
20th ,,	Ellora ..	Mombassa

REDUCED FARES.

First Class return tickets to Mombassa available for three months are now issued by the East Africa Line of steamers. Return fare Rs. 500 only. Apply for particulars to the undersigned.

There will be sailings to Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, Fridays and Saturday, every week. The departure of the Karachi Gulf Mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English Mail.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thursday Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex. the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Busrah.

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FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave.
Hakusan Maru ..	10400	.. ..	@11Dec
Tamba Maru ..	5845	2 Dec,	14 Dec.
Kitano Maru ..	8000	.. ..	@25Dec
*Tokiva Maru ..	62	16 Dec.	30 ,,
Tokushima Maru	5976	21 Dec.	4 Jan.
Haruna Maru ..	10500	.. ..	@ 8Jan.
Sado Maru ..	5898	30 Dec.	13 Jan.
Kamo Maru ..	8000	.. ..	@ 22 ,,
Tottori Maru ..	5973	15 Jan.	29 Jan.
Yoneya Maru ..	5274	19 Jan.	2 Feb.

*Do not carry passengers.
@From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers	Tons.	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseille
Kashima Maru ..	10000	12 Dec.	29 Dec.
Hakone Maru ..	10500	26 Dec.	12 Jan.
Suwa Maru ..	11000	9 Jan.	26 Jan.

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO.

Steamers.	Tons.	From Hongkong	From Kobe.
Taiyo Maru ..	22000	Maiden 5 Jan.	12 Jan.
Tenyo Maru ..	22000	23 Jan.	29 Jan.

Other are Orient-Seattle, South-American (East and West Coast) and Japan Australia Services.

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THE Number, which will be printed on glazed paper and will contain contributions on a rich variety of topics from well-known publicists and experts, will be published in the middle of December.

The Art Section will be its most striking feature.

The Congress Number issued in 1927 and 1928 evoked demand which outstripped the supply.

The Front Page will be an attractive picture in three colours.

The Number will afford

Unique Opportunity to Advertisers

TO POPULARISE THEIR GOODS in every Part of the Country. As the number of pages reserved for advertisements is limited advertisers are requested to book their space immediately with

THE MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle,"
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INSURANCE.

HINDUSTHAN

CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE SOCIETY LTD.
HEAD OFFICE:—CALCUTTA.

(A PURELY INDIAN LIFE OFFICE)
ASSETS EXCEED Rs. 90,00,000

BONUS—(1927)
Rs. 100/- for Endowment
Rs. 75/- for Whole Life
per thousand for 5 years.

Liberal conditions as to Automatic Extension of Assurance, Loan and Surrender Values, Revival of Lapsed Policies, etc.

Premium rates (with profit) are sufficiently low and without Profit Rates are, perhaps, the lowest.

Insure with "HINDUSTHAN", and have the satisfaction of making provision for self and family.

Applications for Agencies are invited.

For particulars please write to:—
Commissariat Building, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY;
N. DATTA, Manager, Bombay Branch.

PROGRESSIVE — PROFITABLE — MOST POPULAR
The BHARAT INSURANCE CO., LTD.
ESTD. 1896.
OFFERS ALL THAT IS BEST IN LIFE INSURANCE.
For particulars apply to:—
BOMBAY BRANCH, Commissariat Building, Hornby Road, BOMBAY

INSURANCE.

DOUBLE THE NUMBER

ATANK NIGRAH PILLS

Spend 16 annas and you get 32.

To cure Constipation, Brain-fag and urinal disorders.

Ask for Price List. Bombay Office: Kalbadevi Road.

The Atank Nigrah Pharmacy.
Jamnagar (Kathiawar)

ULCERINE (Regd.)

Without operation, cures—Piles, Fistula, Carbuncle, Witlow, Gangreue, Boils, Foul, Ulcer, etc., on application. Instantly relieves a pin of poisonous Boils and Sores, draws out all pus magically. Even operated wounds of any extent healed in a week. It is taken also internally as best blood purifier. Cure guaranteed. Phial Re. 1-4-0. Postage extra.

Ask free booklet to—
NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi, Bengal.
Agents: J. Tirath and Co., Bunder Road, Karachi.
Kemp and Co., Charni Road, Bombay.
Telegraphic Address: "Ulcer," Kandi.

INSURANCE.

Western India

LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.
[Satara City.

PRE-EMINENT among INDIAN COMPANIES at the age of 13.
Fourth Valuation at the end of 1926.

UNSURPASSED BONUS

Bonus per 1000 p.a.	
W. Life	End
Rs. 22-1/2	Rs. 18

Strongest Reserves I I
(1) Life Assurance Fund. Rs. 10,64,993.
(2) Total undivided Reserve Rs. 3,42,170.
RATIO of (2) to (1) 32 per cent.

NO OTHER COMPANY in INDIA can show EQUAL RESULTS.
For agency and other particulars please apply.

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX

Statutory Statement of Accounts prepared. Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN.

B. L. Thosar, ACCOUNTANT. PUBLIC
136497, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.
Telephone No. 22997.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee ONE

For First Twenty Words AND ONE ANNA

For each Additional word

Terms :—CASH with order.

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Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT

CLERKS WANTED—Applicants with previous experience in Drawing Office and Engineering Works preferred. Apply giving age, caste, qualifications and minimum salary required to Box No. 2399 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."

A 33185

WANTED.—Influential REPRESENTATIVES for a long established life Assurance Company for Bombay City and in all principal taluks of Khandesh, Gujarat, and Maharashtra on liberal terms. Apply stating age, experience, references and turnover of business to Box No. 2387, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

A 33070

MEDICAL.

DEADLY PYORRHEA, Toothache, Gumboils etc., cured by PYRO-KILL, a well-known infallible herbal remedy for all dental diseases. Highest testimonials. Orders executed in strict rotation. Rs. 2 a phial. PARK CO., Kashmir.

T R2011

MATRIMONIAL.

WANTED HINDUS OF BOTH SEXES desiring suitable matches in ordinary, inter-sect, inter-caste and inter-provincial marriages and widow remarriages. Apply BOMBAY MARRIAGE BUREAU, POST BOX 874 BOMBAY, with anna stamp for prospectus.

M 32979

EDUCATIONAL.

FOR Rapid and thorough training in Shorthand, Typewriting, Book-keeping and Accountancy join immediately the POPULAR SHORTHAND and TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, Darya Mahal (Saraswati Building) opp. Thakkar Bros. near Bhuleshwar Fire Brigade, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay. Principal B. B. RELE, B.A., LL.B., Concession given to the Poor and the unemployed. Special arrangements for LADY STUDENTS. Special Shorthand Speed Class for advanced students.

M W. S.

HOTELS.

CALCUTTA HOTEL LIMITED.

Dharapore Square North, Calcutta

Premier and Largest Indian Hotel. Best arrangements. Home comforts. Family suits available.

Daily charges—Rs. 10, 6, 4-8 and 3

Telegrams:—"CALHOTEL."

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column Inch per Insertion
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

PUBLICITY SALE of SWADESHI WOOLLEN GOODS.

THE INDIAN WOOLLEN MILLS beg to announce that in response to the proposal of the Indian National Congress to foster the growth of Indian Industries and promote a wider distribution of Swadeshi goods, they have decided to deliver their Woollen goods for RETAIL SALE, ON MILLS ACCOUNT to all parties howsoever small who feel interested in the scheme. For working terms please apply to the AGENTS, The INDIAN WOOLLEN MILLS, Haines Road, Mahalaxmi Bombay 11

33166

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A very valuable BUNGALOW with large compound and garden situate at Harkness Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay. For particulars please apply by letter to Messrs. Little and Co., Solicitors, Central Bank Buildings, Fort, Bombay. Only bona-fide purchasers should apply.

LITTLE & CO.

33169

TENDERS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TENDERS FOR THE PURCHASE OF OILY COTTON WASTE FROM THE CARRIAGE AND WAGON SHOPS, MATUNGA.

THE AGENT, G.I.P. Railway, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, invites Tenders for the purchase of the above for a period of 12 months commencing 1st January, 1930.

2. The prescribed form of tender, with conditions, can be obtained from the Railway's Controller of Stores at Parel, Bombay, on payment of Re. 1|- per form, which amount will not be returned. Tenders must be submitted on the prescribed form and the envelopes enclosing them must be sealed and endorsed: "Tender for the purchase of Oily Cotton Waste". Tenders not complying with these conditions will not be considered.

3. Tenders will be received at the Agent's office upto 3 p.m. (S. T.), on WEDNESDAY, the 18th December, 1929.

D. S. BURN,
Agent, G. I. P. Railway.
28th November, 1929.

33191

AHMEDABAD MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED for the supply of about 1,000 tons of first class Bengal Coal before 31st March, 1930, delivery to be made at the Water Works and J. P. Stations as required. The tenders should reach the undersigned on or before MONDAY, the 16th December, 1929, before 4 p.m. and should be accompanied with 1 per cent of the estimated amount as earnest money. A copy of Specification can be had from the Engineer's Office on payment of Re. 1|-.

Tenderers are at liberty to remain present at the time, the tenders are opened.

(Sd.) I. R. BHAGAT,
Chief Officer,
Ahmedabad Municipality.

Municipal Engineer's Office,
Dated 28th November, 1929.

33194

LEGAL NOTICES.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1236 of 1929.

LAXUMAN RAGHUNATH SHETAY, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Lalbag, without the Fort of Bombay ..... Plaintiff.

vs.

GOPINATH ATMARAM PATKAR, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Lalbag, without the Fort of Bombay ..... Defendant.

WHEREAS by a decree made in the above suit on the 27th day of August, 1929, it was ordered that the Defendant do pay to the Plaintiff the sum of Rs. 1,682 and the costs of the suit and notice when taxed and noted in the margin of the said Decree and simple interest at 6 per cent. per annum upon the amount of Judgment from the date thereof till payment; and it was further ordered that the Defendant do deliver up possession of the Motor Car bearing No. 70685 in good and proper running and working order to the Plaintiff within three weeks from the date thereof and in that event the Defendant failing to deliver possession of the said Motor Car as aforesaid then the Defendant do pay to the Plaintiff the sum of Rs. 1,800 in addition to the said decretal amount,

AND WHEREAS by a warrant of attachment of moveable property, dated the 27th day of September, 1929, the following moveable property, viz., (1) Motor Car No. B|Z 6737 and (2) Motor Car No. B|Z 6453 were attached,

NOW NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Sheriff of Bombay will, under and by virtue of a warrant for sale of moveable property dated the 9th day of November, 1929, sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 16th day of December, 1929, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), at the Plaintiff's garage at Lamington Road, without the Fort, the aforesaid moveable property or so much of it as shall be necessary for the satisfaction of the said decree, costs, interest, costs of previous and of this execution together with Sheriff's poundage,

Each lot to be paid for at the time of sale.

For further information and conditions of sale application should be made at the Office of the Sheriff of Bombay, or Messrs. DABHOLKAR & JESHTARAM, Attorneys for the Plaintiff, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 18th day of November, 1929.

REGINALD SPENCE,
Sheriff of Bombay.

33193

AUCTION SALES.

MESSRS. MENESSE & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 6th December, 1929, at 3 p.m. at the premises the materials for removal of the following buildings:—

Building St. No. 13-21 and 18-34: Case No. 323, Chakla Street and Husseinkhan Khalifa Street.

MENESSE & CO.

Rs. 50,000

KILL TWO BIRDS WITH ONE STONE.

Secure Rs. 50,000 with ONE RUPEE. and HELP THE ESTABLISHMENT OF AN IDEAL WIDOWS' HOME AT HARDWAR.

On the lines suggested by Pt. M. M. MALAVIYA.

Buy Competition Ticket for Re. 1.

Secretary,
LAXMI BALLOT, DELHI.

AUCTION SALES.

MESSRS. BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY (STABLES) AT BELLASIS ROAD, BYCULLA.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., the Receiver appointed in Suits Nos. 139 of 1927, 222 of 1928 and 224 of 1928, re: Estate of the late Mr. Mishari, Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will, (THIS DAY) MONDAY, the 2nd instant at 4-30 P.M. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction on the Premises:—

(A).—All that piece of Foras land together with the hereditaments, premises and the following buildings now standing thereon, viz., stables for horses consisting of tiled roofs supported by wooden posts, intersected in places by dwarf walls as partitions and an upper storeyed building situate to the North of Bellasis Road, Byculla, admeasuring about 11,176 square yards, bearing Collector's Old No. 464, etc., New Nos. A/13983, etc., New Survey No. 3A/3562, etc., and assessed by the Municipality under Ward No. 3325, etc., Street Nos. 10, etc., and bounded on the East by the property of Dababhoy Nusserwanji Bottlewalla and Ardeshir Byramji Limboowalla and partly by the property of Cursetji Dadabhoy Bhownagri, on the West partly by land belonging to Haji Mahomed Jeetaker, partly by property belonging to Haji Mahomed Haji Oosman and partly by the property of Lingoobai, the wife of Rajaram Kamatee, on the North by a new Road and on the South by Bellasis Road.

(B)—All that piece of Government Foras land with the messuages and tenements standing thereon, situate at Ripon Road, admeasuring about 1,451 square yards, being a portion of land bearing Collector's Old No. 211, New No. 13736, New Survey No. 1/3563, and assessed by the Municipality under Ward No. 3824 (1) Street No. 11 and bounded on the North, East and West by the property of Hussainally Moola Hakimji and on the South by a new Road.

(C).—All that piece of Government land of Foras tenure with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate at Bellasis Road, admeasuring about 2,074 square yards, but according to Collector's records about 1,890 square yards, bearing Collector's Old No. 532, New No. 14046, Old Survey No. 246, New Survey Nos. 3/3574, etc., and assessed by the Municipality under "E" Ward No. 3328, Street No. 223, and bounded on the North and East by the abovementioned plots Nos. A and B, on the South by a footpath and beyond it by Bellasis Road and on the West by the property of Haji Jackeria Haji Ahmed Patel.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Bhaishanker, Kanga and Girdharlal, Attorneys, for the Receiver or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT POWWALLA STREET, KHETWADI MAIN ROAD, KNOWN AS "KAVARANA BUILDING"

Under instructions from the Mortgagees and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagors Haji Rehemtulla Haji and Hurbai, wife of Haji Rahimtoola Haji, under the power of sale reserved to the Mortgagees under Indentures of Mortgage dated the 8th December, 1926, and 5th September, 1927, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on FRIDAY, the 20th instant, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction on the premises:—

All that piece of Quit and Ground rent land together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon at Powwalla Street, Khetwady Main Road, admeasuring about 410 sq. yards, bearing Collector's Old No. 2127, New No. B|9227, Old Survey No. 842, New Survey No. 4|7385, Cadastral Survey No. 1156 of Girgaum Division, and assessed by the Municipality under D Ward No. 1896 (2), Street No. 171A, and bounded on the East by a private road 40 feet wide and beyond it by the property of Dinshaw Cooverji Pandole, on the West by the property of Anant Shivaji Desai, on the North by a private passage and partly by the property of Rustom and Kavasha S. Powwalla and on the South by the property of Phirojshaw Pestonji Mistry.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Dastur and Co., Solicitors, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

AMUSEMENTS.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!

WHITE CITY

BAZARGATE STREET, OPPOSITE MINT, FORT.

THE POPULAR RENDEZVOUS FOR A NIGHT'S FUN.

Skating, Dancing, Boxing and 1001 other Attractions!

GRAND CHRISTMAS and NEW YEAR GIFT

Rs. 1,000

to be given away monthly.

STARTING ON MONDAY, 2nd DECEMBER, Rs. 250

Will be given away weekly, absolutely free, and the Gift Holders will be presented on each MONDAY NIGHT FOLLOWING.

DAILY AT 6 P.M.

ADMISSION TO GROUNDS ANNAS 2

THE GLOBE

SANDHURST ROAD.

5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 Daily

SATURDAY, SUNDAY & FRIDAY

MATINEE 3-30 P.M.

A most mysterious and adventurous serial

"THE CHINATOWN MYSTERY"

See it To-day

FIRST INSTALMENT!

9 Surprising Reels!

WITH

FRANCIS FORD, GRACE CUNARD JOE BONOMO, SHELDON LEWIS FRANCIS FORD Jr.

also

A Laughable Comedy.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

6-30 and 10 p.m.

The Screen's Supremest Star: DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS

In his First Talking Picture:—

THE IRON MASK

SEQUEL TO THREE MUSKETEERS

Romantic Drama Heroic in Conception—Dramatic in Theme—Animate in Sprit—with a new sound effect of vivid force.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

TO-NIGHT AT 9-30 P.M.

The Prince of Mystifyers

CHEFALO

Supported by The MAGDA PALERMO MIDGETS

Including ALEX The Smallest Man in the World and BOY GIANT

The Tallest man on earth

In a pot-pourri of magic Ballet and Bewilderment

Popular Prices.

EMPIRE THEATRE

6-30, 8-15 AND 10 P.M.

WITH THE SPEED OF AN ARROW COMES

RICHARD DIX

IN

THE GAY DEFENDER

He fought for the gold in her hair, and the gold in his lair.

THE CAPITOL

DAILY AT 6-30 & 10 P.M.

Free List entirely suspended

THE RIALTO

Daily at 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p.m.

MILTON SILLS

IN

THE BARKER

With

DOROTHY MACKAILL, DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS, JR.

A powerful, stirring drama of carnival life.

INDIAN COTTON WEEKLY FIGURES.

Bombay, Nov. 29.

Receipt for week ending 28th Nov.

	1929 Bales	1928. Bales.
Bengals	12941	4336
Oomras	65665	56561
Dholleras	1078	383
Broach	520	....
Southerns	1215	1006
Persians	5	46
Americans	....	....
Egyptians	....	28
E. Africans	3329	2098
Other sorts	8	....
Total	84761	64458

Exports for week ending 28th Nov.

	Bales.
United Kingdom	....
Continent	....
China	....
Japan	11831
Coast Ports	8450
Total	20281

AFLOAT IN HARBOUR.

Europe	10937
China, Japan & Coast Ports	7517
Total	18454

Receipts from 1st Sept. to 28th Nov.

1929	328684
1928	240803

Exports from 1st. Sept. to 28th Nov.

	1929	1928
United Kingdom	15252	5722
Continent	148769	153471
China	20772	46292
Japan	147800	204937
Coast Ports	3046	4808
U.S.A.	14155	1080
Total	349794	416360

	Bales.
Total exports by rail, 1st Sept. to 28th Nov. 2929	26,025
Estimated Mill consumption in Bombay from 1st Sept. to 28th Nov. 1929	195,591
Same period last year	71,448
Estimated stock of raw cotton held by Exporters Dealers and Mills in Bombay on 28th Nov. 1929	633,003
Same time last year	654,213

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS.

Liverpool, Nov. 29.

	Bales.
Total imports	105,000
East Indian imports	3,000
Total Exports	2,000
East Indian exports	....
Total forwarded	66,000
East Indian forwarded	5,300
Total Stock	770,000
East Indian stock	40,000
Total Sales	29,180
East Indian sales	2,000

BOMBAY BI-WEEKLY STATISTICS.

—:o:—

	Bombay, Nov. 26. 1929 Bales.	1928. Bales.
RECEIPTS.		
22nd to 25th Nov.	35283	29846
RECEIPTS.		
1st Sept. to 25th Nov.	279206	207364
SHIPMENTS.		
22nd to 25th Nov.		
United Kingdom		
Continent		4502
China, Japan and Coast Ports.		
Total		4502
SHIPMENTS.		
1st Sept. to 25th Nov.		
United Kingdom	15252	5722
Continent	148760	153471
China	20772	46292
Japan	135352	204987
Coast Ports	3046	4799
U. S. A.	5755	1080
Total	328945	416351
AFOAT IN HARBOUR.		
Europe	3080	1322
China, Japan and Coast Ports	11509	21173

STATEMENT OF COTTON PRESSED.

Week ending 15th Nov.

	1929.	1928.
Madras	3495	1220
Bombay	7701	3288
Sind	780	5101
Bengal	384	22
United Provinces	16842	7049
Punjab	13428	8785
Central Provinces	8366	7645
Berar	24751	28576
N. W. F. Provinces	115	
Ajmer/Merwara	532	343
Burma (b)	393	1743
Jodhpur State		
Faridkot State	1379	
Jaipur State		
Nabha State	484	
Jhalawar State (a)		
Holkar State (a)	42	241
Hyderabad State	5197	2840
Total	83817	76858

	1st Sept. to 15th Nov. 1929.	1928.
Madras	68851	30550
Bombay	52007	12185
Sind	2403	11494
Bengal	1060	146
United Provinces	84843	94376
Punjab	36943	46380
Central Provinces	12495	14142
Berar	45748	60567
N.W.F. Provinces	590	
Ajmer/Merwara	589	567
Burma (b-	5920	9922
Jodhpur State		
Jodhpur State		
Faridkot State	2653	129
Jaipur State.		
Jhalawar State (a)	153	
Holkar State (a)	1171	2905
Hyderabad State	17416	7386
Total	333332	290747

—:o:—

WEEKLY BULLION REVIEW.

(Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee.)

Bombay, Nov. 27.

During the week ending Tuesday, the 26th November the following change in the prices of Silver has taken place:—

Our Silver market registers little change in the prices since we wrote our last Review. For the whole of the week, prices have remained quiet but steady, fluctuating within narrow limits Owing to heavy short sales for the November Settlement, the price for Ready Silver is quoted at a premium of four annas over the December Settlement. Shroffs and Commission Houses were small buyers at lower rates while Bazar operators remained sellers on advances. Foreign Banks showed little interest in the market this week. The recent political disturbances between China and Russia have not made any important change in the Shanghai Exchange. The highest price touched during the week was Rs. 52-1 for the 1st Settlement on the 23rd instant and the lowest Rs. 51-13 on the 22nd instant, the range for the week being Rs. 0-4. T. T. Shanghai on London is 0 1/8 lower. The highest price was 2-3 1/8 on the 23rd instant and the lowest 2-3 on the 26th instant.

The London price is the same as the last week's closing. The market was quiet but steady with America being a buyer while China Banks operated both ways on a moderate scale. India sold in small amount on advances. The New York price is the same as the last week's closing. The highest price was 49 7/8 cents on the 19th instant and the lowest 49 5/8 cents on the 25th instant.

The prices for Ready Gold have improved this week owing to better spot demand. Yesterday's closing rates were Rs. 21-9-6 for Ready, Rs. 21-8-6 for the 1st Settlement and Rs. 21-8-3 for the 2nd Settlement. London price remains about unchanged at £4-4-11-1/2.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

New York, Nov. 29.

	This week. Bales.
Receipts of cotton at all U. S. Ports	284,000
EXPORTS FROM AMERICA:	
To Great Britain	43,000
To France and the Continent	79,000
To Japan	41,000
VISIBLE SUPPLY:	
Stocks at U. S. Ports	2,597,000
Stocks at U. S. Interior Towns	1,448,000

MAKE IT A THING OF THE PAST.

Nightmare Of Untouchability Must Go.

BOMBAY CONFERENCE URGES WIPING OUT BLOT OF HINDU SOCIETY.

A widely representative Conference of over 150 prominent Hindus of Bombay representing various social and political organisations in the city, convened under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee met, on Sunday evening, on the open terrace of the new offices of the B. P. C. C. in the Congress compound, to discuss the question regarding removal of untouchability and to concert practical measures for the immediate eradication of this scourge on the Hindu religion. Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta, President, B. P. C. C., was in the chair. Among those present were Seth Jamnalal Bajaj, Secretary Anti-Untouchability Sub-Committee of the Indian National Congress, Dr. G. V. Deshmukh, Seth Govindlal Shivalal, Mrs. Ratanben Mehta, Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhale and Swami Anand.

In his opening remarks, Mr. Jamnadas Mehta cordially welcomed the guests on behalf of the B. P. C. C. Specially thanking Sjt Jamnalal Bajaj for his presence at the Conference, he said Mr. Bajaj was in charge of the Congress portfolio of the removal of untouchability. The Congress, as they all knew, had made the untouchability question a part and pafcel of its annual programme. The revolution that had taken place in the Hindu society on this question was, indeed, very great. Yet the problem still remained unsolved. It was the ambition of the B. P. C. C. and of many of them that this year as many public places as possible should be thrown open to their fellow countrymen falsely known as "Untouchables" Untouchability must go, the speaker said with emphasis, not merely in theory but in practice; and all public places ought to be thrown open to the so-called Untouchables. Bombay had taken a lead in the matter by throwing all municipal schools open to students of all classes, irrespective of caste or creed. The problem had gathered greater importance on account of several incidents that had happened recently in Poona and Bombay. Mr. Jamnadas Mehta appealed to the Conference to help the B. P. C. C. with practical suggestions that would go a long way towards making, what he called, the nightmare of untouchability a thing of the past.

DAYS OF BLOT ON HINDU SOCIETY OVER.

Mr. Jamnalal Bajaj then made the following speech in Hindi:—

"When I learnt that the B. P. C. C. under the inspiration of its new president, my esteemed friend Sjt. Jamnadasji Mehta and its Secretary were organising a conference of those who were interested in the removal of untouchability from the Hindu fold, and that I was invited to join its deliberations, I readily consented; and I am thankful to Sjt. Jamnadas Mehta and to Mr. Abid Ally to have given me this opportunity to-day to witness the earnestness which actuates so many leading members of the Hindu community, as I see you assembled here to thrash out ways and means for an early settlement of this vexed question. My humble experience, derived from the work I have been privileged to do in this field fills me with hope, and if I may take this opportunity of sharing it with you, let me tell you that the days of this blot in Hinduism are now numbered. We are to-day wide-awake to the basic inequity in this institution of untouchability, which has thoroughly vitiated the whole fabric of Hindu society, and every thinking Hindu realises to-day the inconsistency of his position for reform so long as he countenances this evil within his society. We who look upon ourselves eligible for managing our own affairs politically can have no excuse to maintain domestic inequities; and we can approach our adversaries with clean hands only by stamping out this evil through putting up a determined though loving fight with the immovables amongst us in this matter of most vital social importance.

GREAT COMMOTION IN SOCIETY.

You see to-day the great commotion in society over this question of uplifting the untouchables by recognising and conceding them their just rights. We see to-day factions in society, some people raising the cry of 'Religion in danger' on the question of admitting the so-called untouchables in temples. I shall not here speak of those reformers who have outgrown the necessity or the taste for temples or image-worship. These are out of the field, I presume. But those caste Hindus who have an inclination and a leaning towards the established modes of Hindu worship through temples with images, to them my submission is 'shall we flinch from conceding common rights of association to our own brothers in faith when we are ourselves out to assert our birth-rights simply because some of us refuse to move by making of religion a lumber-room for preserve of dead-stock alone? The other argument pitted against the humble reformer to-day is the talks of aggression and ultimatums indulged in by members of the so-called untouchables. "We shall not yield to threats," some of our well-meaning people say.

It is unfortunate that the two movements should coincide—the movement of vigorous effective reform by caste Hindus, and the movement of self-assertion often clumsy and ill-directed by the hitherto suppressed classes. But shall we pause doing the right thing at the right time, because all forces working around us do not blend to support us? We have no right to quarrel with those who have suffered through our fault if they choose to awake or become even imprudently impatient when it least suits even their own interests? We have to put up with it all without resentment even as we have to put up with the often provingly reactionary attitude of our own orthodox sections.

QUESTION CAPABLE OF SOLUTION.

If we persist in our efforts for this most urgent domestic reform with sufficient doggedness and without being provoked either by the reactionaries or by the so-called "Satyagrahis", and if we carry on our work of pursuation with adequate humility and love I have little doubt that this question is capable of solution without an internecine war inside of twelve months. Let every thinking Hindu deny himself the privilege of visiting temples which persist in maintaining the ban against "untouchables" and encourage visiting only those that have lifted it.

Trustees should be again and again pursuaded to throw open Temples. Local bodies should be aproached to declare water-wells and schools within their jurisdiction open for all without distinction. Our municipalities exempt most of these temples from taxes. Let them withhold the exemptions to tha temples or grants to schools which maintain or allow distinctions like untouchability in any shape or form.

Let us work away in the direction chalked out and not worry ourselves as to how the orthodox are setting back the hand of the clock or how the suppressed are delaying the day of freedom through their impatience. The nation at large is made up neither of reactionaries nor of impatient extremists. The common villager has sufficient sense of realities to-day; and I find everywhere I go sufficient indications for hope inspite of counsels of helplessness in the learned circles of our cities.

WANTED CHANGE IN PRESENT LAW.

Most enlightened citizenrs of our city, I am told, inspite of their deepest sympathies to the cause of admitting "untouchables" to temples feel themselves utterly helpless under the present law regulating the Trust charities and would have no other alternative but to respect the usage till some legal "modus operandi" or procedure is found to aid them, or till courts over-rule past decisions, or till fresh legislation widen their terms of Trusts. I have neither the faith in the present courts of law as they function at present, nor the legal acumen to offer an advice in that direction. But I offer my humble congratulations to those Trustees of Bombay who have chosen not to worry themselves with legal intricacies but declare their temples open to all Hindus without distinction as an act of pure equity, and of true religious conduct. In mofussil all over the country I am seeing to-day the same goo-will and inclination to repair an age-old wrong; and initiative is to-day being taken by lesser communities such as Bhansalis, Vaishyas, Marwaris, and among them by men and women of 70 and 80 years old. Temples and wells are thrown open in C. P. Berars, Rajputana and Maharashtra; and I hope the lead given by the Trustees of the Bhansali Community in this city will soon be followed by others so that Bombay shall continue to maintain its reputation as the leading city in matters of reform.

MESSAGES OF SYMPATHY.

Mr. Kanikiai H. Vakil then read the messages that had come from the invited persons who for one reason or other could not attend. Mr. S. N. Dabholkar wished success to the Conference, and expressed himself against what he called threatened Satyagraha on the one hand and a false show of Varnashram Dharma on the other.

Mr. B. G. Kher suggested the formation of processions and demonstrations of both touchables and "untouchables".

SUGGESTIONS INVITED.

The President then invited suggestions from members regarding the practical aspect of the question.

Mr. Nayak of the Depressed Classes Mission explained what the Mission was doing for the uplift of the Untouchables.

PLEA FOR APPOINTING COMMITTEE.

Mr. S. K. Patil pointed out that the virulent controversy that had raged round the question of temple entry and kindred matters was restricted solely to a few legal Pandits. No serious attempt was hitherto made to establish a close contact with the large masses of the so-called "Untouchables" who were directly concerned in the question. In certain quarters one could see that a surreptitious attempt was being made to exploit the movement for purposes other than what the situation warranted. The speaker laid emphasis on the necessity of running the movement on national lines and basing it on national footing. He suggested that under the auspices of the B. P. C. C., a thoroughly representative committee with a strong representation of "Untouchables" should be appointed with the object of carrying on educative propaganda among the masses of "Untouchables." This Committee would go a long way in establishing a closer contact between the reformist and national workers on the one hand, and the "Untouchables" on the other.

Dr. M. B. Udgonkar of Provincial Hindu Maha Sabha made the following suggestions:

A law should be passed making the word "Untouchability" an offence. The so-called Untouchables must not be styled as such in the report of the coming census. Legal opinion should be consulted to see whether the trustees of such of the temples as were getting subsidy from Government could legally prevent the "Untouchables" from entering these temples.

Mr. Patankar laid stress on the compulsory education to be spread all over Bombay. He suggested the floatation of an untouchability relief loan.

Seth Govindlal Shivlal, exhorted the orthodox section to come into line with the Nationalist and work in common for the extinction of the scourge. He was also for educating public opinion on the question.

Messrs. Devrao Naik, Shivdas Chapsey, Papula and Pradhan then spoke.

A PRACTICAL METHOD.

Mr. B. J. Deorukhkar, leader of Bombay Untouchables, assured the Conference that no Satyagraha would be lounched unless there were unity and organisation among the "Untouchables." On behalf of the "Untouchables" he told the Conference that they would always work in co-operation with the Congress. He suggested that those of them who could afford to engage servants in their houses should each select an "Untouchable" for the purpose. That would be a practical method of giving a short shrift to untouchability.

The President then wound up the proceedings by assuring the Conference that the B. P. C. C. would do every endeavour in its power to give effect to all the useful suggestions they had made. He publicly congratulated the trustee of the "Gulalwadi Ram Mandir" for his spirit of social justice and the foresight he had shown in throwing that temple open to "Untouchables."

Amidst a sense of relief the Conference then dispersed.

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—:o:—

THOUSANDS OF GALLONS BURNT.

A big fire broke out in a kerosine oil-tank at Sewri on Sunday at 2 p.m. The tank belongs to the Indo-Burma Petroleum Company. The information was given to the Fire Brigade, and five engines from Byculla, Sewri, Dadar and Mandvi attended to the call. The fire was brought under control at 4-30 p.m. Thousands of gallons of kerosine oil have been burnt. The loss has not been estimated, but it is supposed to be huge. The cause of the fire is not known.

COTTON-CLEANING FACTORY ON FIRE.

—:o:—

A fire broke out in a cotton-cleaning factory at Sewri on Sunday at 12 a.m. when cotton bales valued at Rs. 1,000 was damaged. The cotton bales which are covered by insurance belong to Messrs. Ralli Bros. The cause of fire is said to be friction in the machine.

CASHIER SENTENCED.

—:o:—

Criminal Breach Of Trust.

Francis Joseph D'Souza (27), cashier, of Messrs. Whiteaway Laidlaw and Company, Ltd., Bombay, was convicted and sentenced on Saturday afternoon by the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, to one year's rigorous imprisonment on a charge of criminal breach of trust.

D'Souza and Stephen Joseph Vaz (38), the head clerk of the same firm, stood charged with committing criminal breach of trust and aiding one another in 1928 in respect of cash to the extent of Rs. 13,506-6-4 belonging to the firm. Altogether, six cases were filed in respect of the fraud; but only one of them was taken up first.

PLEA FOR LENIENCY.

The first accused pleaded guilty to the charge. His counsel prayed for a lenient punishment. In doing so, he said that his client had been in police custody since his arrest on September 18. He had fallen a victim to the temptation. But he had made a clean breast of the whole affair not only in the Court but also before the police. The complainant's firm, it was understood, was not eager to press for a heavy sentence.

The second accused made a statement pleading "not guilty."

In sentencing the first accused to one year's rigorous imprisonment, Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, the Chief Presidency Magistrate, took into consideration the pleas put forward by his counsel. The case in respect of the second accused was then adjourned to December 18.

Mr. R. P. Thanawalla appeared for the prosecution. Mr. M. A. De Cruz appeared for the first accused and Mr. K. F. Nariman with Mr. M. A. F. Coelho for the second accused.

Imperial Airways Mail Service.

—:o:—

REVISED ARRANGEMENT.

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:—

In a recent notice the Postal Department announce the change of route and the time-table of the Imperial Airways Mail Service. As already announced, the West-bound aeroplane leaves Karachi on Tuesday at 10 o'clock in the morning, reaching Croydon (London) the following Tuesday at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. Under the revised arrangement, the points of discharge of mails in Europe will be Athens, Belgrade, Budapest, Vienna and Nuremberg, instead of Athens, Naples, Genoa, Basle and Paris. The supercription of articles for the countries of destination should be according to the air route to be followed. The air fee for all the European destinations, which is 6 annas per half ounce, remains unchanged.

SIR K. V. REDDI'S HEALTH.

—:o:—

Still Causes Anxiety.

LONDON, Dev. 1.

Capetown—Reuter understands that there is still reason for anxiety regarding the health of Sir K. V. Reddi who sails on Monday for India. Doctors have ordered complete rest, and that he should not be disturbed by visitors. —Reuter.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

—:o:—

TO-DAY.

Quadrangular Cricket Match, Gymkhana ground, 10-30 a.m.
Royal Commission on Labour, Legislative Council Building, 10-30 a.m.
Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

TUESDAY, December 3.

Quadrangular Cricket Match, Gymkhana ground, 10-30 a.m.

WEDNESDAY, December 4.

Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.
125th Anniversary Celebration of the B. B. R. A. Society: Reading of papers contributed by Scholars for the occasion, at 6 p.m., Society's Rooms.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF BOMBAY.—The ordinary monthly meeting of the Society will be held in the rooms of the B. B. Royal Asiatic Society, Town Hall, Bombay, on Wednesday, (the 4th instant), at 6 p.m. (S. T.), when a paper will be read on "The Sky in Children's Fancy," by Mr. Satindra Narayan Roy.

MARATHA STUDENTS ASSOCIATION, BOMBAY.—Under the auspices of the above Association "Free Classes" for the benefit of the Maratha Students reading for the ensuing Matriculation Examination, will be conducted from to-day (Monday), between 5-30 and 6-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the Gokhale Education Society's D. G. T. High School, Girgaon Back Road (Oppo. People's Jinah Hall), English, Mathematics and Science only will be taught. As a limited number of students is to be admitted, students are advised to enlist their names immediately.

THE BOMBAY LEGAL AID SOCIETY.—A meeting under the auspices of the Bombay Legal Aid Society will be held at 5-45 p.m. (S. T.), on Saturday, (the 14th instant), in the Court of His Honour the Chief Judge, Presidency Small Causes Court, to explain the objects of and the work which is being done by the Society and to invite the co-operation of the profession. His Honour, the Chief Judge, Mr. A. A. Chitre will preside.

BAND AT SIR P. M. MEHTA GARDENS.—The Band of the 1st Bn. G. I. P. Rly. Regt. A. F. I. will play the following programme of music at the Sir P. M. Mehta Gardens, Malabar Hill, to-day (Monday), at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.):—1. March, Florentiner, Fucik; 2. Gavotte, Softly Unawards, Lincke; 3. Selection, Mercenary Mary, Godfrey; 4. Valse, Gold and Silver, Lehar; 5. Selection, The Pink Lady, Caryll; 6. Inylle, The Glow Worm, Iincke; 7. Gems From, Mr. Cinders, Myers; 8. Intermezzo, I Kiss Your Hand Madame, Erwin; 9. Finale, I'm Perfectly Satisfied, Gilbert.

THE VILLE PARLE MAHILA MANDAL.—The examination under the auspices of the above Mandal was held in the Sewing and Cutting section, and the following were declared as successful:—(1) Mrs. Champaklaxmi C. Baki; (2) Mrs. Shantagavri R. Thakar; (3) Mrs. Deviyarni I. Desai and (4) Mrs. Savitagauri M. Nanavati.

The Mandal is conducting classes in sewing, cutting, English and Gujarati and will be prepared to meet the demands of the members.

"E" WARD DISTRICT CONGRESS COMMITTEE.—Nominations duly proposed and seconded by the members of the "E" Ward District Congress Committee are invited from those who intend to stand as candidates for the one seat on the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee from this ward. Nominations will be received at the Committee's office, 2, Bapty Road, Bombay till 9-20 a.m. (B. T.) on Monday (the 9th inst.). In case of contest polling will take place on Tuesday, the 17th instant, from 6-30 a.m. to 12-30 p.m. (B. T.), at (1) 14, Tandel Cross Lane, in Jaffer Jamal Darbar and (2) 17, Tandal Cross Lane in Mirza's Mahal.

SIR D. M. PETIT GYMNASTIC INSTITUTION.—The annual general meeting of the members and subscribers of Sir Dinshaw Maneckji Petit Gymnastic Institution will be held on Saturday, (14th instant), at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises of the Institution at Cruickshank Road, behind Elphinstone High School.

HARTOG COMMITTEE'S REPORT.—Under the auspices of the Indian Institute of Political and Social Science, Prof. M. R. Paranjpe will deliver a lecture on the "Hartog Committee's Report" on Thursday, (the 5th instant), at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the Blavatsky Lodge, of the Theosophical Society, near French Bridge, Chowpaty, Bombay. The public are invited to attend.

BOMBAY NATURE STUDY CONFERENCE.

The First Nature Study Conference, Bombay, will be held under the auspices of the Gokhale Education Society at Lovji Castle (Parel High School), Parel, on 15th December, 1929. Mr. G. M. Chakradeo, Lecturer in Nature Study Seva Sadan Training College, Bombay, is the Director of organisation. An exhibition of Nature Study, Art and Craft, and an interesting whole week programme is arranged. Capt. W. E. Solomon, Principal of the J. J. School of Art, is going to open the exhibition. Prof. V. N. Hate, Head of the Department of Biology, Wilson College, is going to preside over the Conference. Detailed programme will be published soon.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

MONDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1929.

INDIAN LABOUR MOVEMENT.

—:o:—

It was a thought-provoking and stimulating address which Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru delivered at Nagpur on Saturday as the President of this year's session of the All-India Trade Union Congress. His earnest exhortation to Indian workers not to indulge in fissiparous policies but to avoid splits and achieve their common object by forming a united front was very opportune though, as the latest telegrams show, unfortunately, unavailing. He remarked: "I beg of you to prepare yourselves for the struggle that looms ahead and not to lose yourselves in mutual conflict and barren strife." We earnestly hope this extremely sensible exhortation will be taken to heart by Labour leaders in this country who are now divided into different camps. Some among them are far too prone to ignore realities—as their unthinking and irresponsible rejection of the Nehru Report shows—to the great detriment of the common cause which organised Labour in India has to serve, the cause of securing radical improvement in conditions of work and wages and also of making an effective contribution to the national struggle for freedom.

Pundit Jawaharlal advised Labour organisations in India not to affiliate themselves to the Third International. This was excellent advice because, however great has been the contribution of the Soviet system of government to the cause of ameliorating the conditions of workers in Russia, the methods it has adopted in securing and using power are not at all the methods which India should adopt. In this country we are committed to the policy of non-violence. It is suited to the peculiar conditions of this country, to the Indian temperament and outlook on life. It is the necessary ingredient of that gigantic and most potent weapon of Satyagraha which has already shown its efficacy at Bardoli. Indians have no necessity to resort to the crude and cruel method of violence, the method which the Soviet relied upon. Much has been done by the Soviet for the workers in improving their educational and economic status. But the need for securing such improvement is a cardinal item in the programme of every Labour Party and Indian Labour can march to its goal by pursuing the civilised constitutional method instead of the method of violent direct action. But while we endorse his indictment of the Second International as regards its attitude towards India and other subject countries, we do not agree with Pundit Jawaharlal that Indian Labour should not seek affiliation with the Second International also. Self-reliant effort is a great thing and India, conscious of its vast human strength, can achieve wonders through self-reliant effort. But we must realise the danger of isolation, of keeping ourselves out of contact with organised Labour in other countries. India has a great deal to benefit by having her Labour organisations, affiliated to the Second International. This will secure her very necessary contact with Labour movement in other countries and help her to raise her voice effectively at international gatherings on behalf of her toiling masses.

In defining the aims of organised Labour in India Pundit Jawaharlal rightly remarked: "You cannot ignore the political structure of this country nor can you watch passively the national struggle that is going on around you. Nationalism to-day in India is fighting Imperialism and although its outlook may be narrow and limited, it is, at least, trying to overcome the greatest opponent of Labour. Labour must, therefore, side with Nationalism in this great fight but it must, at the same time, make it clear what it stands for, and it should try to win the Nationalists to adopt its own wider ideal." But if Indian Labour is to succeed in achieving this excellent object, it cannot afford to move in a narrow orbit. That orbit will remain narrow so long as it does not realise the necessity of securing wider contacts. Not only must it be in touch with organised Labour in the West, it must take initiative in establishing contact between workers in Eastern countries. Nothing will help more Labour in the East to gain standing and strength in voicing its demands and securing improvement in its present appalling conditions of work and wages than the establishment of an Asiatic Federation of Labour. The interchange of ideas, the association for a common purpose between leaders of Asiatic Labour and the familiarity with each others' grievances which such contact will establish will bring home to workers in Asiatic countries that organised Labour in the West, when it attains political power has two policies, its domestic policy whose object is one which organised Labour in the East can appreciate and also its foreign policy which is as imperialist in essence as that of the Tories. White Labour in control of the administrative machine of the State is, as the policy of the MacDonald Government has amply indicated, not at all anxious to help the non-White people over whom it rules to attain genuine political freedom. A Socialist Cabinet at work in Paris or a Socialist group holding political power in Holland is equally imperialist. Both France and Holland have Colonial possessions where the children of the soil are claiming political freedom. The latter find that Socialism in Europe may fight the capitalist system but it is not at all anxious to remove the yoke of political subjugation from the shoulders of people of another race whom the system of capitalism has helped to conquer and whom it exploits. In India organised Labour has much to learn from the British Labour Party in the latter's effort to get rid of capitalist monopoly but Indian Labour cannot hope successfully to achieve its ends as well as help in the movement to secure national freedom unless it establishes contact with Labour organisations in the West and helps to promote solidarity amongst workers in the East.

INCOME TAX EXPERTS.

—:o:—

The Government of India have been busy amending the Indian Income Tax Act for some time past and some of these amendments have satisfied the Indian commercial opinion. The whole administration and organisation of the Income Tax Department has been almost revolutionised during the last two decades and thousands of new assessees have been roped in. This has naturally added to the revenue of the State which would have got a handsome portion from Bombay alone had it not been for the Government's own short-sighted policy of killing the goose that lays golden eggs. When an improvement in the whole of the administrative machinery is aimed at, it is natural that Government should think of laying down definite rules regarding the class of people who should be considered eligible for appearing before Income Tax Officers. Bill No. IX of 1929, further to amend the Indian Income Tax Act 1922, has among other clauses a section to amend section 61 of the Act. The amending clause aims at "prohibiting the appearance in income tax proceedings of certain undesirable persons who calling themselves income tax experts impose on assessees." The present section merely lays down: "Any assessee who is entitled or required to attend before any Income tax authority in connection with any proceedings under this Act may attend either in person or by any person authorised by him in writing in this behalf." As a result of this section assesses were assisted in their income tax matters by pleaders, accountants and auditors or by people who had made a special study of the income tax law and procedure and were in a position to be of use to their clients. All these persons have come to be recognised as income tax experts.

The object of the new amending bill is to put a limitation on the class of persons who can attend before Income Tax Authorities in income tax matters. Thus the following persons are proposed to be authorised to appear in income tax proceedings:—

a. a pleader,

b. a person qualified to be appointed or to act as an auditor of companies other than private companies.

c. in the case of an individual, a relative,

d. in the case of an undivided Hindu family—an adult male member.

e. in the case of a company—a director,

f. in the case of a firm—a partner,

g. in the case of any other association of individuals—a member.

It means that all those individuals who without being pleaders or auditors now appear before the Income Tax Authorities will be debarred from such an appearance if the Bill is passed as it is at the next session of the Assembly. It is not that these experts are ignoramuses. They have rendered useful service both to the assessees and also the Department in the past and it will be extremely unfair if a total prohibition is placed upon their activities. As we mentioned in the beginning, the work of the Department has increased much and several thousands of new assessees have been roped in. Looking to the complexities of the rules of the Department it will fare very hard with ordinary traders and merchants if they go alone without any advisers. It would be needlessly burdening them with an additional taxation if they are required to engage some qualified persons like pleaders or public auditors who will be naturally charging high fees. The gentlemen who are working as experts at present have shown their worth and are capable of advising their clients properly, and conducting their case before the income tax authorities. Some of them have already established a large practice and have completely mastered the technicalities of the procedure and routine. To drive all these persons away from their work by any legislative enactment would be extremely harsh. These income tax experts have started a new association and have put their case very ably before Government and their case is supported by the Indian Merchants' Chamber and several local commercial associations. The protests of influential commercial associations are significant as showing that the proposed amendment will be pressing severely upon the commercial community who are not in a position to bear any further taxation or additional expenditure.

THEIR URGENT DUTY.

—:o:—

It is the duty of the Government of the Punjab to hold a prompt judicial enquiry into the very serious allegations which some of the accused in the Lahore "Conspiracy" case made about a month ago that they were severely maltreated by the police while in the Borstal Jail. It will be recalled that the accused complained in open court to the Special Magistrate who is trying them about this alleged maltreatment. He promised to forward their complaint to the District Magistrate. Repeatedly the accused have asked what has happened to their complaint but have failed to receive any satisfactory reply. And, now it is understood, instead of making a judicial inquiry into their complaint, the accused are to be prosecuted for alleged disobedience of the order of jail officers. There is an atmosphere of mystery about the whole episode and nothing lowers the prestige of the authorities more than that they should lend themselves to the suspicion that they are not anxious to inquire into complaints regarding allegations against the police.

INDIAN STATES AT THE ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE.

INDIAN TOPICS BY AIR MAIL.

(BY SUNDER KABADI).

LONDON, Nov. 15.

There is a passage in the declaration of H. E. the Viceroy made on the 1st instant that "when, therefore, the Commission and the Indian Central Committee have submitted their Reports and these have been published, and when His Majesty's Government have been able in consultation with the Government of India, to consider these matters in the light of all material then available, they will propose to invite representatives of different parties and interests in British India and representatives of the Indian States to meet them, separately or together as circumstances may demand, for the purpose of conference and discussion in regard both to the British Indian and the All-Indian problems. It will be their earnest hope that by this means it may subsequently prove possible on these grave issues to submit proposals to Parliament which may command a wide measure of general assent." But the declaration does not make it plain as to who should represent the Indian States. I tried to ascertain what the Viceroy meant. I ascertained about the matter in official circles and I am definitely told that the people of the States will have no representation at this Conference. An important high official told me that the authorities at Whitehall have accepted the Princes as the natural representatives of the Indian States and as such the people of the States will have to content themselves by leaving their future in the hands of their rulers. This rather sounds significant since the position is more or less that obtainable in British India where the Indian people have refused to accept the verdict of the Simon Commission as in their opinion the time has arrived when a Commission ought to be appointed to examine whether Britain is fit to govern India and, therefore, in Indian States too the people of the States are anxious to know whether their rulers are fit to rule over them.

MR. CHUDGAR'S BOOK.

As the States are to be consulted in the future constitution of India, it will be useful for Indian leaders to peruse the book that Mr. P. L. Chudgar, Bar-at-Law recently wrote. I saw an advanced copy of his work entitled "Indian Princes Under British Protection". It is a book written by one passionately desirous of his country's welfare The note of sincerity and single-mindedness runs throughout and disarms the hostility which an indictment might arouse, while the responsible public position of Mr. Chudgar is a guarantee of the truth of his statements. Prefacing Mr. Chudgar's work the Rt. Hon. Col. Wedgwood, says, "This book by Mr. Chudgar needed writing. The case of the Indian of the Indian States has not been known, it has vanished in the clouds of normal nationalist activity. When the British rulers think at all of the Indian States the problems they see are the relations of the Rajahs with the Suzerain, while one-sixth of the Indian people suffer a continued exclusion from civilised human rights. All this part of India is like the Germany of the eighteenth century—a quantity of little princelings wih absolute power and a patient peasantry. Jew Suss and his master are multiplied all over India. Napoleon has not shaken them yet, and the mighty arm of Great Britain protects them, preserves them, and perpetuates conditions of servitude which are a disgrace to our democracy. The Ruling Chiefs want to change; the British Bureaucracy want no change; the Indian Nationalist turns away his eyes; statesmen in England put "Safety First"; and the Labour Party are British democracy do not know that millions of their fellow-subjects have no rights to person or property, in that most mysterious patch of the ever-mysterious East."

A PROFESSOR ON INDIA.

Speaking under the auspices of the Indo-British Mutual Welfare League on Sunday last, Prof. E. Wood, the author of "An Englishman Defends Mother India" said his book was intended for those who did not know what was going in India. It dealt with the different aspects of Indian life and each chapter was a statement with regard to that particular part of the subject. According to him the situation in India was likely to arise as to whether India had been promised Dominion Status or not. The words Dominion Status were frequently used in a casual and general way. But the Dominion Status promised to India was not that which the other self-governing Dominions had. Mr. Baldwin spoke all that he was asked to speak by his Shadow Cabinet. But the speech of the Duke of Connaught speaking on behalf of the King in 1921 meant "Swaraj within my Empire." In the opinion of Mr. Wood the concern of the Simon Commission was not to draw up a constitution for India but to observe and report and suggest what they thought proper. Dealing about Mahatma Gandhi, Mr. Wood opined that the reason why he was not the great leader was because he now was considered not extreme enough. But his pronouncement, supporting entire separation from the Empire will put him back on the pedestal. Any delays now would be looked upon as something thrown across the track.

POLITICAL PROSECUTION.

An interesting lecture was delivered by Mr. Fenner Brockway, M.P. at Stockport when he dealt with the question of India and unemployment. He said a remarkable change had taken place in India as a result of the Viceroy's declaration and the announcement of the Round-Table Conference. The serious alienation of the Indian people from Britain had been stopped and real hope of co-operation in the construction of the new Constitution had been created. Uncertainty, however, remained. Three things were essential to secure the success of the new policy. The spirit of conciliation must find expression in the administration of justice in India. At present the campaign of political persecution was being maintained under clause 124A of the Indian Penal Code, which rendered anyone liable to imprisonment for bringing the Government into hatred and contempt. Most of the Ministers in Mr. MacDonald's Government could have been sentenced under such a provision had it been in operation in Great Britain before May 30; they certainly succeeded in bringing Mr. Baldwin's Government into hatred and contempt: The prosecutions in India were sometimes justified on the ground that violence must be suppressed and incitement to violence prevented, but every Indian mail brought news of arrests and imprisonments for political criticisms which could not be brought within those categories. The second point was that the round table conference should meet to consider proposals embodying the principle of Dominion Status. No one suggested that Dominion Status could be established without some transitional period for the Indianisation of the administration, but the important thing was that the new Constitution should contain provisions which made progress towards full responsible government automatic within a limited period. The best of the Government's policy in social affairs at home had yet to come. Mr. Thomas had been vigorous in his proposals for dealing with unemployment, but the tendencies of capitalism and particularly of rationalisation and the increase in the bank rate were likely to throw more people out of work than all his schemes could put into work.

Mr. George Lansbury, M.P. referred to his recent messeage to Indian friends when he spoke at an Armistice Eve service in London. He said "much humorous nonsense has been talked and written because when writing to friends in India, I sent love to those of that great nation whom I am proud to call my friends. The fact is that without love there is no understanding." There was but one sure way by which we could honour and respect the sacrifice and suffering endured by the unnumbered maimed, bruised and dead who served during the war and that was by a mighty resolve that never again should the nations of the world engage in war.

BIRKENHEAD'S CAREER.

As Lord Birkenhead professes to be tremendously concerned about India and the future of the British Empire, the "Glasgow Forward" has given a short history of the career of the noble Lord. It says "he is the gentleman who was so concerned about India and the Empire that he left the India Office and India to its fate on the ground that his salary of £5,000 a year was too small. And he went into the city, not to look after the fate of India or the Empire, but to become the director of a Yankee Electrical combine at a salary of £10,000 a year. This is the man who wants the country to believe that he would shed his last drop of blood to save the Empire. The note in the "Forward" emphasises

(Continued on page 9.)

NOTES OF THE DAY.

Need For Patience.

A message from Harbin states that Soviet aeroplanes raided again a township near that city on Friday and caused considerable damage. Aeroplane attacks on Chinese towns are reported from other places also. This continuation of the offensive is in sad contrast with the willingness on the part of the Soviet authorities, as indicated in the attitude of M. Litvinoff, the Acting Foreign Minister, to reach an amicable solution, through negotiations, of the Sino-Soviet dispute. But the probability is that the Soviet authorities are unable to exercise rigid control over their troops in far off Manchuria and unless they take strong disciplinary action against the offending troops, these sporadic outbursts of hostility will continue. It will require a good deal of patience on the part of the Chinese authorities not to repel these attacks by taking a strong offensive in Manchuria. So far they have shown admirable patience.

Concerted Move.

The exercise of patience by the Chinese authorities in the Sino-Soviet quarrel and their diplomatic move in appealing to the League of Nations have had the very desirable effect of impressing the Powers that the necessity for taking joint action to mediate in the dispute is very urgent. Mr. Henderson's declaration in the Commons last week that Britain was willing to take the initiative in any concerted move for ending the quarrel has been followed by action on the part of the American Government. It has formally approached the British, Japanese, French, Italian and German Governments with a view to determine what action should be taken "to prevent the Sino-Soviet trouble in Manchuria from becoming serious." What China will like most is joint action on the part of the six Powers which will eradicate the trouble. What she expects immediately is the sending of a strong note of protest by them to the Soviet pointing out that it has violated the Kellogg Pact to which it is a signatory.

Birkenhead Insolence and Bluff.

"There was no immediate prospect of Dominion Status for India". This is the pronouncement made by Lord Birkenhead during the course of the speech he made on Friday at a dinner given by the West Lewisham Conservative Association. The ex-Secretary of State proceeded to explain and added that "if what was loosely called Dominion Status was given to India to-morrow, India would dissolve into anarchy" Mr. Benn in his speech in the Commons sought to show that Lord Birkenhead had ceased to have any influence in British politics and was only speaking for himself Whether this is true or not, there is no doubt the representatives and spokesmen of British vested interests in India are making frantic efforts to intimidate the Labour Government into desisting from what Lord Birkenhead chooses to characterise as "this amateur and sentimental diplomacy". So far as India is concerned she is unaffected by the Birkenhead insolence and bluff and knows how to deal with it. She, however, expects Lord Irwin and Mr. Benn and his colleagues to play the game fairly with her. If they have any mental reservations and if they do not fulfil the conditions precedent to her participation in the Round Table Conference, they will have a rude awakening.

A Thought for the Day.

"A kind of dwarfing or stunting of the Indian race is going on under the present system. We must live all the days of our life in an atmosphere of inferiority, and the tallest of us must bend.....The height to which our manhood is capable of rising can never be reached by us under the present system of foreign domination. The moral elevation which every self-governing people feel cannot be felt by us. Our administrative and military talents must gradually disappear owing to their disuse, till at last our lot, as hewers of wood and drawers of water in our own country, is stereotyped."

GOPAL KRISHNA GOKHALE.

Not Yet Landed.

"Is he one of the landed gentry?"

"No, he's still a bachelor".

The World of Sport.

SPORTING GOSSIP FROM ALL QUARTERS.

—:o:—

Bombay Trainers Triumph.

Alec Higgins, the trainer who was bemoaning his want of luck at Poona, last season, is enjoying a run of luck at Headquarters. His smart five-year old Buoyant won the Thaddeus' Cup on Saturday, thereby putting up the best performance of his career. Readers will recall that this horse was on my list of horses to follow during the last campaign, but he made a few essays at the monsoon venue.

* * * *

Calcutta advices state that both Higgins and his jockey Hutchins figured in an enquiry recently over the running of Brannocks-town and the stewards warned them as to their future conduct. The Executive at Calcutta is not slow to institute an investigation when the occasion calls for it and several people intimately connected with the game know to their cost what is in store for them when they are guilty of a breach of the racing rules.

* * * *

C. Hoyt whose brilliant riding was a feature of the Poona season, has failed to steer a winner at Calcutta up-to-date. He was second on Poor Soabs in the Casecarina Plate.

ALL FRENCH FINAL AT CALCUTTA.

—:o:—

At Wimbledon last June two Frenchmen contested the Singles Final and this will be the case at Calcutta when Cochet meets his more youthful countryman Landry. Tennis fans in the old capital have been intrigued by the wonderful form shown by these worthy exponents and several players who have had the good fortune to meet them in a game must have profited by the experience.

FORMER WINNER OF CESAREWITCH DEAD.

—:o:—

Light Dragoon, who won the Cesarewitch in 1922 and whose chance was so little considered that he started at the odds of 100-1 against, is dead. He had not run this season.

A PROMISING FILLY.

—:o:—

An exceptionally smart filly who is being mentioned in connection with the classics next year is Quinine. She was responsible for a time record at Newmarket recently when she covered the six furlongs of the Abingdon mile in 1 min. 13 secs., thereby breaking the record of 1 min. 14-2/5 secs. set up by Penny-come-quick last year. Quinine is engaged in the One Thousand Guineas and the Oaks next year.

BRITISH HEAVY WEIGHT MATCHED.

—:o:—

Phil Scott, the British heavy-weight, has been matched against the giant Norwegian Otto Von Porat, the fight to come off at New York this month. Scott, if successful, will remove one more obstacle from his path for a fight with Sharkey who is regarded as the world's best heavy-weight now that Tunney has definitely vacated the title.

POLICEMAN BREAKS SWIMMING RECORD.

—:o:—

In the first international speed contest between England and Scotland at Paisley, the former were successful by 19 points to 17. N. S. Brooks (Oldham Police S. C.) in winning the 100 yards (free style) in 55-4/5 secs., lowered the Scottish record by three-fifths of a second. England won the men's team race by a small margin, but the Scottish ladies triumphed over the English team by a touch.

BOXING IN BOMBAY.

—:o:—

There is every hope that the tournament shortly to be staged by the Amateur Boxing Federation will be well patronised. Several young boxers have come into the limelight since the last tourney was held and the numerical strength of the entries is greater than was the case last year.

Denzil Martin, the popular boxer, will probably meet Dyer, the G. I. P. Railway feather-weight, again. When they last met, the verdict went to the former, though in the opinion of many a draw would have been a more correct reading of the fight.

D. Lomas, the hard-hitting bantam, who beat Thaddeus of the B. N. R. at Calcutta recently will be seen in action on this side and the Neighbourhood House, Nagpada, the various Physical Culture Institutions and the B. E. S. Old Boys' Association have sent in their representatives. The tournament will extend over three days.

TENNIS IN CALCUTTA.

—:o:—

FRENCHMEN WIN THROUGH.

Tennis of an exceptionally keen and interesting order was witnessed at Calcutta yesterday. The centre of attraction was Henri Cachet whose match against Ahad Hussein was decided in two sets. There was always the suggestion that the world's champion was playing well within himself. Occasionally he gave glimpses of the brilliant form that has made him the best player in the world.

That brilliant stylist Brugnon was much too good for the youthful Ranbir Singh and Landry's greater experience enabled him to beat the steady Raghubir Dayal.

Rodel found a worthy opponent in Dr. Andreae, who as a representative of India in the Davis Coy.'s, has played both in England and on the Continent. This match was a long-drawn one, in which thrilling tennis was witnessed.

A surprising result was the defeat of Capt. O'Callagan, the Irish Davis Coy.'s player and army champion of 1928 at the hands of D. N. Kapoor.

The following are the results of the third day's play:—

MEN'S SINGLES. (Third Round).

H. Cochet beat Ahad Hussain:—6—2, 7—5.

J. Brugnon beat R. Singh:—6—2, 6—2.

P. Landry beat N. Dayal:—6—3, 6—3.

Rodel beat Dr. Andreae:—9—7, 9—11, 6—3.

Madan Mohan beat T. Kakko:—6—2, 6—4.

D. N. Kapoor beat Capt. O'Callaghan:—3—6, 7—5, 6—2.

P. Mehta w.o. Rachappa.

E. V. Bobb beat G. Perkins:—9—7, 6—3.

MEN'S DOUBLES. (Third Round).

H. Cochet and J. Brugnon w.o. Rachappa and F. C. Kidd.

Capt. O'Callaghan and W. Michelmore vs. L. S. Deane and Major Owen:—8—6, 9—9 (abandoned).

S. Desai and D. N. Kapoor vs. R. K. De and D. Bhojwani:—7—5, 2—6 (abandoned).

S. Mirza and A. Hosain vs. Harish Chandra and D. Puri:—6—2, 4—6 (abandoned).

L. Brooke-Edwards and P. L. Mehta beat A. C. Gupta and B. Mittra:—7—5, 6—1.

C. Ramaswamy and Balagopalan beat Madan Mohun and Ranbir Singh:—7—5, 6—1.

"Kakani Shashi".

—:o:—

Successful Performance At Opera House.

The Gujarati Amateurs deserve to be warmly congratulated on their repetition performance of the sparkling social comedy "Kakani Shashi" by Mr. K. M. Munshi on Friday last at the Royal Opera House. The theatre was packed to its fullest capacity and the very large number of ladies in the audience was an indication of the lively interest Gujarati feminine society takes in the question of women's rights, the theme discussed in the play. The second performance was remarkable for the ease and natural grace with which the ladies who took the parts of the women characters in the comedy carried through the performance. In Miss Shantila Desai we have the makings of a remarkably capable actress. The 'timbre' of her voice and her adaptability to atmosphere made her rendering of the difficult part of Shashikala a striking success. A little more poise, a little less self-assurance at times when it seems superfluous will enable her to be a capable and convincing interpreter of the aspirations and ambitions of the modern Indian maiden. Miss Sarla Desai was remarkably good as Vidhumukhi. Her clear enunciation and her capacity to enter into the spirit of the part of the ill-used young wife who at last gives "tit for tat" to her husband helped considerably to make the play run smoothly. As Shivgauri Mrs. Purshottam was excellent, but we hope she will learn to avoid artificiality of speech in future productions of the Gujarati Amateurs, of which there should, indeed, be quite a succession. The men's parts were not particularly remarkable for distinguished interpretation. But they were capably rendered and the Gujarati stage is sure to be radically improved and serve as a means of instruction as well as of amusement if the ladies and gentlemen who delighted us in "Kakani Shashi" continue their praiseworthy efforts to make the public realise the immense possibilities of the stage as an instrument of national education.

"Work Of Mischievous Cowards."

Dr. Ansari Condemns Outrage On Lalaji's Bust.

NEW DELHI, Nov. 30.

The news of the mutilation of the Bust of Lala Lajpatrai, in Lahore has caused quite a consternation here specially amongst the people interested in the Congress.

WORKS OF MISCHIEVOUS COWARDS.

Interviewed by the "Tej", Dr. Ansari said: "I cannot too strongly condemn the outrage perpetrated on the bust of Lala Lajpatrai. I regard this insult to the departed hero of the Punjab as the work of some mischievous cowards designed to increase the tension between Hindus and Muslims. But I earnestly appeal to all to remember that the memory of Lala Lajpatrai is too sacred to suffer at the hands of a few Goondas and that the best way of vindicating Lalaji's memory is to refuse to play to the game of these mischievous miscreants."

"DISGRACEFUL VANDALISM."

Editorially condemning the outrage the "Hindustan Times" describes that act as a piece of mean and disgraceful vandalism, and opines that those who have committed this vandalistic deed have done the greatest disservice to the country.

The "Tej" also editorially condemns the outrage.—Free Press.

MIDGETS AND MAGIC.

—:o:—

Bright Show At Opera House.

Cheffalo, supported by a troupe of 14 midgets and the boy-giant, began on Saturday last a show which provides bright and at times thrilling entertainment. The midgets sing Russian folk-songs tunefully and charmingly they are nimble with their feet and the ballet dancing item in the programme is sure to prove popular. The magician Cheffalo has some really wonderful tricks "up his sleeve" and the whole show goes with a swing. But the item in the second part of the programme "A Sultan's Dream" should be replaced by something brighter. The little people hardly appear to advantage in this play without words. Cheffalo in the second part of the programme is very entertaining, but the show would be considerably improved if the midgets have an opportunity in the second part of exhibiting fully their attainments as singers and dancers.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

—:o:—

POONA, Dec. 1.

The Bay depression is centred this morning about a hundred miles east of Negapatam. Scattered falls of rain have occurred in Tennaserim, Kashmir and south-east Madras. Elsewhere the weather is dry. The chief amounts of rainfall are: Victoria Point half an inch, Sonamarg a quarter and Madras one.

Forecast: Rainfall is likely to extend in South Madras.

Heavy rainfall warning: Rainfall is likely to be locally heavy in southeast Madras during the next thirty-six hours.—A. P.

LIFE MECHANISM IN PLANTS AND ANIMALS

Revelations By Sir J. C. Bose's New Type Of Growth Balance.

EXPERIMENT WITH FROG.

CALCUTTA, Nov. 30.

At the anniversary of the Bose Institute this evening, revelations were made by Sir J. C. Bose's new type of growth balance. This not only visualises imperceptible growth but also makes the immediate measurement of the rate of growth possible. The apparatus is exceptionally sensitive and records the response of plants to wireless stimulation. The establishment of laws of growth on which the advancement of scientific agriculture depends, has been rendered possible by this new method. Other experiments with plants and animals carried out side by side have established that the life mechanism in the two kingdoms is identical. The leg of a frog and the leaf of a mimosa produced similar dancing movements under nervous excitation. A plant was made to inscribe its throbbing pulsations and the pulse beat under the action of poison appeared like the flutterings of a creature struggling for life. The resonant cardiograph recorded the characteristic effects of different Indian drugs on the heart of an animal. These have been tested and verified by leading medical experts in Vienna.

EXPERIMENT WITH FROG.

An experiment was made with a frog the heart beat of which had just come to a stop, the animal being to all intents and purposes dead. The injection of a few drops of an Indian drug of high potency however caused a revival of the heart beat and the animal was brought back to life. A large number of Indian plants are being discovered whose efficacy in reviving a failing heart appears to be exceptionally high. Further progress necessitates the isolation of the active principles from the plant as well as prolonged investigations for the standardisation of the dose for human subjects.

DISTURBING FACTORS.

In the course of his address Sir Jagadis said that the experiments had greatly suffered owing to the incessant noises caused by vehicles in streets near the Institute. He was for long searching for something to check this disturbance, and had at last found that Khaddar possessed wonderful shock-absorbing properties. Sir Jagadis congratulated Mahatma Gandhi on this score.

EXPERIMENTS AT INDIA OFFICE.

Referring to experiments shown at the India Office he said that he tried to measure the response to electric sensation both of plants and men. For measuring the response of men, he selected the Secretary of State. While the plant responded to the shock quickly, Mr. Wedgwood Benn felt nothing and upon this, Sir Jagadis jokingly told Mr. Benn, "Perhaps you are unresponsive because you are a politician."

Sir Jagadis demonstrated the efficacy of certain plant juice discovered by scholars of the Institute, and said that large scale investigations should be carried out to discover the medicinal properties of Indian plants, for which purpose a garden should be established to cultivate them.—A. P.

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(b) Such holder shall, prior to the accident, have signed his or her name in ink or pencil in the space provided.
(c) Notice of the accident shall be given to THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE CO., LTD., at its Head Office in Bombay within fourteen days of its occurrence.
(d) Medical certificates and other information shall be furnished by the person claiming upon request for the same by THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE CO., LTD.
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MUSLIMS DISMISSED FOR 123.

(Continued from page 1.)

and though he put up 21 runs he ultimately paid the penalty to that wily "old bird" S. M. Joshi. On going in a second time, however, it was obvious that his first experience had taught him the wisdom of restraint; and for an hour and twenty minutes he put up a defence without any flaws. It was on the call of time that Ramji managed to get through his defence. Kazrani is promising material and deserves encouragement.

There is little to be said about the rest. Fyzee played a very stolid inning at his first venture, and it was only after forty minutes that he scored his first run. Eventually he was dismissed for two after being at the wicket three-quarters of an hour. The cricket was undoubtedly very slow and 123 runs were scored in three hours. In the second innings it was almost as slow.

RAMJI'S STEADY BOWLING.

The reason for this may be attributable mainly to some very steady bowling by the Hindus. Ramji bore the brunt of the attack and his form may be guessed by a casual glance at his figures. He bowled twenty overs in all, ten of which were maidens, and conceded only 26 runs, capturing two wickets the while. Naidu, Godambe, S. M. Joshi and S. S. Joshi all gave Ramji yeoman support. Navle behind the sticks gave one of his best displays. He took the ball cleanly and throughout the whole day did not give away a single bye. The fielding however left room for improvement. An amazing incident occurred in the afternoon when a stray dog walked on to the field and sheltered under one of the umpires.

The over-night batsmen, Dilawar and Sheikh, resumed their innings in the morning, but the partnership was broken at 17 when the former was sent back. Fyzee joined Sheikh and by slow cricket the score advanced to 49. At this point Fyzee was replaced by Kazrani, but eight runs later Sheikh was sent back. Kazrani and Barodawalla then made a stand and on the dissolution of this partnership the remaining batsmen were disposed of without much trouble. Being 168 runs in arrears the Muslims had to follow on, and, thanks to Dilawar and Kazrani, this was a totally different tale. After Sheikh and Shariff had been dismissed in turn, the Muslim stumper and Kazrani combined in a fine partnership which was not broken until the last ball of the day. There is a whole day left for play. It will be interesting to see the ultimate result.

—:o:—

The Mahomedans resumed their innings against the Hindus on Sunday, Sheikh facing Ramji off whom he took a single. With a pretty glance Dilawar scored two more and the rest of the over passed quietly. Naidu was entrusted with the attack from the pavilion end, and though Sheikh was able to obtain a single off his first delivery his partner experienced an uncomfortable time for the rest of the over, the bowler having him guessing all the time. Ramji's bumpers were difficult to deal with and Sheikh did well to leave them severely alone. At the other end Dilawar dealt summarily with a slightly overtossed one by dispatching it to the tents but in attempting a similar stroke off the next ball he was snapped up smartly in the slips by S. S. Joshi (17-1-13).

A. A. Fyzee replaced him and had a narrow escape from being run out at the very outset. Godambe had misfielded the ball and Fyzee, who was at the bowler's end, called for a run, but Godambe recovered quickly and threw in rather wide of the wicket. Navle had ample time to whip the bails off but fumbled and thus Fyzee was able to reach the crease. A square shot to the leg boundary brought Sheikh the maximum number of runs and caused the second decade to appear, but Fyzee was not at all happy with Ramji. In the fast bowler's next over Fyzee raised a bumper but S. M. Joshi was unable to hold it although he got his hands to it.

SHEIKH WELL SET.

At this stage Naidu handed over the leather to S. M. Joshi who bowled from the pavilion end, conceding a single to Sheikh in his initial over. With a well-timed smack Sheikh sent Ramji into the gully for a brace, and in his next over turned him neatly to the press tent for four. A drive into the deep field produced two runs and simultaneously caused 30 to appear. Sheikh was facing the demon bowler with quiet confidence. Another single gave him the opportunity of crossing over to face Joshi off whom he attempted a big hit. He mistimed the shot however, and was lucky to snick the ball for two. In the same over he steered Joshi through the slips and hard sprinting by Mehta prevented a boundary. Sheikh obtaining three runs for his stroke. Sheikh scored another single off Ramji, but the scoring was slow only 33 runs having been registered after an hour's play. Fyzee who had been at the wicket for half-an-hour had not yet opened his account. Sheikh relieved the monotony by stepping out to Joshi and driving him hard to the pavilion. This sent the fourth decade up on the board. Sheikh was getting his eye in though he watched every ball.

TWO WICKETS FALL.

A well-pitched up delivery by Joshi was hooked to leg boundary for four, and Fyzee, crossing over to face Ramji, scored his first run with a slice into the gully after being at the wicket for forty minutes. Sheikh then created a diversion by ducking under a particular fierce one from the fast bowler. Joshi was bowling well and his efforts were at last rewarded when he tempted Fyzee to put his leg in front of an innocent one. (49-2-2).

With a free drive for two Kazrani opened his account at the wicket. Sheikh obtained another and then hit Joshi to the square leg boundary, following this with a placed shot for one. This carried him across to face Ramji and brought about his downfall. The fast bowler slowed down his pace slightly and this deceived Sheikh who put a soft one into the hands of Joshi. (57-3-39) Sheikh had been at the wicket for 80 wickets.

KAZRANI'S BOLDNESS.

Barodawalla joined Kazrani and each batsman obtained a single. In jumping out to Joshi, Kazrani had his bails whipped off by Navle, but a no-bail had previously been called. This caused the half-century to appear. Kazrani celebrated this by hitting Joshi for two successive fours, but a little later he almost fell a victim to his own boldness. In jumping out to Joshi he missed the ball completely but was fortunate enough to slip back into his crease in time. Navle was then responsible for a brilliant piece of stumping on the leg side, although his effort was unsuccessful.

JOSHI'S BAD LUCK.

When the total score was 72 S. S. Joshi came on in place of Ramji at the Esplanade end. The fast bowler had been bowling unchanged for a little under an hour and a half in which time he had allowed only 18 runs. Joshi set a leg-trap but the batsman was not to be drawn and the over proved abortive. Slow cricket followed runs coming very occasionally in Singles. In stepping out to S. M. Joshi, Kazrani lifted the ball into the country where Merchant completely misjudged the catch and the batsman was given an easy life. Bad luck for S. M. Joshi!

This did not daunt Kazrani who soon after drove the slow bowler for a single, while Barodawalla obtained a like number as the result of an overthrow.

S. M. JOSHI SUCCEEDS.

After Barodawalla had scored a single he survived an appeal for l.b.w. by the Hindu stumper. S. M. Joshi's next over proved fruitful for Kazrani was tempted out and Navle broke his wicket before he could recover. (86-4-21). Kazrani had helped to make the game more interesting, though the rate of scoring was deadly slow, this total having been compiled after two hours of play.

The Muslim skipper replaced the retiring batsman and placed out the over. Barodawalla put S. S Joshi away for one and Abdus Salam opened with another. A risky shot by Boradawalla off S. M. Joshi went flashing through the slips for four.

MORE WICKETS FALL.

S. M. Joshi was bowling splendidly. A smart piece of work by Navle disposed of the Muslim skipper. Abdus Salam had played the ball and walked out of his crease. Navle then saw his chance and running out to pick up he turned quickly and broke the batsman's wicket with an accurate throw. (93-5-1).

S. M. Kadri followed but did not stay long S. S. Joshi getting past his defence. (95-6-0).

The next man in was Shariff who played out the over. Barodawalla at the other end hit S. M. Joshi for four and then hoisted the first century with a stroke for two. M. Shariff was almost dismissed when he put the ball into slips and Deodhar just failed to hold it. Upon this Barodawalla crossed over and lifted S. S. Joshi to the long boundary.

A change of bowling was rung on at the south end where Godambe came on to relieve S. M Joshi. His first ball almost produced results for Shariff, in attempting a stroke touched into the slips where S. S. Joshi failed to bring off the catch. Shariff broke a dull spel by sending Godambe to the off-boundary and then the Muslims suffered a disaster. Barodawalla played the ball and ran out a few paces. Merchant picked up and returned smartly for Navle to knock the bails down and though Barodawalla made a dive for his crease, the umpire decided against him. From the press tent this certainly seemed to be a case which held out reasonable doubt, and as such the batsman should have been allowed the benefit of it (110-7-27) Mohiuddin succeeded im and played out the remaining minutes which were left for the lunch interval.

PLAY AFTER LUNCH.

—:o:—

A SPEEDY COLLAPSE.

On resuming the game after the interval it was not long before the Hindus claimed another wicket. Ramji sent down a maiden over to Shariff but at the other end Mohiuddin touched one from Godambe and Ramji held him in the slips (112-8-0). Hakim began his innings with a petty glance for four and followed this with a snick through the slips which realized three runs. This took him across to face Ramji who scattered his wickets in his next over. (121-9-9) Shahabuddin came out with the idea of hitting but managed to survive the over. S. S. Joshi relieved Godambe with the leather and was sliced for two by Shariff. The innings came to a close at 2-25 when Joshi bowled Shariff. (123-10-8) It had lasted for exactly three hours.

The Second Innings.

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MAHOMEDANS FOLLOW ON.

Being forced to follow on the Muslims sent out M. E. Sheikh and Dilawar Hussein to begin their second venture, the former facing Ramji who was put on to bowl from the Bori Bunder end. The first over produced a single and at the other end Sheikh turned S. S. Joshi to leg for another Dilawar followed this with a stroke to the on boundary. A single by Sheikh off S. S. Joshi and a square cut for four by Dilawar sent the first decade on the board. In Joshi's next over Sheikh survived an appeal for l.-b.-w. and then hooked the for a single. Ramji sent down a maiden over and Naidu his finger in fielding a scorcher. At the other side Dilawar put Joshi through the gully for the maximum and followed up with an off-stroke for a single. Waiting patiently for the right ball Dilawar at length got a chance to turn Ramji cleverly to the square leg boundary.

DULL CRICKET

At 24 Godambe was brought on to ball at the pavilion end and his very first delivery proved to be effective in breaking the partnership. Sheikh in trying to punish a bumping ball touched it into Navle's hands. (24-1-4). He had been at the wicket for half-an-hour. Shariff succeeded him and played out the rest of the over quietly, and at the other end Dilawar was missed in the slips off Ramji when his individual score was 19. Dull cricket continued for some time the only incident of note being a momentary misunderstanding being the batsmen which almost resulted in Shariff's dismissal. Dilawar caused 30 to appear by cutting Ramji for a brace, but when Shariff tried to emulate the stroke he gave Naidu an easy chance in the slips which that player accepted. (31-2-1).

Kazrain took his place at the wicket. Dilawar obtained a four and then stole the next over with a single. Deodhar put S. M. Joshi on from the Esplanade end and Dilawar pulled him round to the leg boundary. Kazrain played out a maiden over from Godambe and at the other end Dilawar sent the slow bowler to the score board for four.

It was dull and uninteresting cricket, an hour's batting producing only 42 runs. With a square cut Kazrain obtained a brace, Mehta saving a certain boundary. At this stage the crowd encroached on the ground and one of the umpires intervened. S. M. Joshi was transferred to the pavilion end where he sent down a maiden over to Dilawar Hussein. Kazrani lifted S. S. Joshi to the leg boundary and then drove him to the off for another four. The tea interval arrived with the score reading 57, Dilawar and Kazrani being 39 and 12. not out.

AFTER TEA.

—:o:—

Dilawar Scores his Fifty.

A late start was made after the tea interval the game being resumed at twenty-five past four Ramji and S. M. Joshi were entrusted with the attack and two overs passed without incident. Dilawar then put Joshi away for a single and then Kazrani drove him into the country where a misfield by Godambe conceded a boundary and 60 went up on the board. Off Ramji's bowling Kazrani executed a pretty glance for four. A few more single were followed by a fine leg stroke to the boundary by Kazrani. Much amusement was caused when a stray dog ambled on to the field and wagging his tail in a friendly manner took shelter from the sun under one of the umpire's coats. The game was brightening up nov and both batsman seemed to have made up their minds to collect runs quickly. A leg glance by Dilawar off the fast bowler produced four runs and then Kazrani ran out to drive Joshi into the country for one. At the north end Ramji gave place to S. S. Joshi who in his first over appealed unsuccessfully for l.b.w. against Kazrani. Another change was made at the other end when S. M. Joshi was replaced by Pardeshi. Dilawar turned him to leg for a single and crossed over to drive S. S. Joshi to the covers for the maximum. This carried his own score to 50.

THE PARTNERSHIP BROKEN.

Runs now came in ones and twos. Kazrani broke the spell by cutting Joshi through the gully for four and 90 appeared on the board. To the surprise of many Deodhar came on to bowl at five o'clock. Placing the field well out his first ball was lifted by Kazrani very near Naidu. Dilawar however, played him on to the off and the first century was hoisted amidst applause. Deodhar continued to serve up full tosses in the hope of tempting the batsmen but there were not to be drawn. As a last resource Ramji was brought on and the change was justified. With his second delivery he scattered Kazrani's wickets. (100-3-31). Stump were now drawn for the day, Dilawar's individual scores being 63.

HINDUS—(1st Innings.)

K G Pardeshi, c A A Fyzee, b M E Sheikh	76
J G Navle, l.b.w., A A Hakim	20
L P Jai, b. A A Hakim	0
C K Naidu, c. S M Kadri, b. Shahabuddin	155
D B Deodhar, b. A A Hakim	0
V M Merchant, c. M E Sheikh, b. Mohiuddin	9
C N Mehta, c. Mohiuddin, b Shahabuddin	12
S S Joshi, c. Dilawar Hussein, b. Shahabuddin	2
S R Godambe, (not out)	5
L Ramji, l.b.w., A A Hakim	1
S M Joshi, l.b.w., Shahabuddin	0
Extras	11
Total	291

Fall of wickets —1 for 49; 2 for 7; 3 for 171; 4 for 184, 5 for 238; for 263; 7 for 282; 8 for 285; 9 for 290; 10 for 291.

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
M. E. Sheikh,	23	5	75	1
A. A. Hakim,	27	5	80	4
Shahabuddin,	19.4	3	54	4
Mohiuddin,	16	2	63	1
Abdus Salam,	1	0	3	0

MAHOMEDANS. (1st Innings.)

M E Sheikh, c. S M Joshi, b. Ramji	39
Dilawar Hussein, c. S S Joshi, b. C K Naidu	13
A A Fyzee, l.b.w. S M Joshi	2
G H Kazrani, st. J G Navle, b. S M Joshi	21
T T Barodawalla, (run out)	27
Abdus Salam, (run out)	1
S M Kadri, b. S S Joshi	0
M Shariff, b. S S Joshi	8
M. Mohiuddin, c. Ramji b. S. R Godambe	0
A A Hakim, b. Ramji	9
Shahabuddin, (not out)	0
Extras	3
Total	123

Fall of wkts.:—1 for 14, 2 for 49; 3 for 57; 4 for 86; 5 for 93; 6 for 95; 7 for 110; 8 for 112; 9 for 121; 10 for 123.

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
L. Ramji,	20	10	26	2
C. K. Naidu,	6	3	9	1
S. R. Godambe,	6	3	14	1
S. M. Joshi,	17	1	31	2
S. S. Joshi,	10.5	6	10	2

C. K. Naidu bowled 1 no-ball.
S. R. Godambe bowled 1 no-ball.
S. M. Joshi, bowled 2 no-ball.

MAHOMEDANS. (2nd Innings).

M E Sheikh, c. J G Navle, b S R Godambe	4
Dilawar Hussein, (bating)	63
M. Shariff, c. C K Naidu, b. Ramji	1
G. Kazrani, b. Ramji	31
Extras	1
Total (for 3 wkts.)	100

Fall of wkts.:—1 for 24, 2 for 31; for 100.

Calcutta, Nov. 30.—Purnanaik, a striker in the Standard Oil Company was bound down to-day to keep the peace for one year and also asked to execute a bond for Rs. 200/- by the Chief Presidency Magistrate on a charge of criminal trespass in the mill godown during the strike to intimidate the loyal workers.—Free Press.

INDIANS AND LICENSES IN TRANSVAAL.

—:o:—

Sir K. Reddi Optimistic.

JOHANNESBURG, Nov. 1.

Sir Kurma Reddi, the Agent-General of India arrived from Durban on the 20th October. Though ill, he attended to important work here connected with the suspension of a large number of Asiatic licenses and left for Durban on the 30th October.

In an interview Sir Kurma said: The admission of Indians into the Typographical union is purely a Trade Union Matter. These Indians are seeking no political rights and those who try to give a political significance to the matter are a little unfair.

INDIANS AND LICENSES.

In regard to the question of Indians and licenses in the Transvaal, Sir Kurma said that the matter was being handled most sympathetically by the responsible Ministers concerned. He added: I am quite confident that a solution will be found eventually which will satisfy all parties. They desire to do their best for this country. They claim no rights to which they are not as yet entitled. I feel sure that the whole question will be worked out satisfactorily and economic lines".

BAN ON ALI BROTHERS.

It is generally recognised that both Sir Kurma and the Government of India did their best to induce the Union Government to admit the Ali brothers into the country without conditions. But the intervention was rather late as orders had already been passed. Further, when the Government of India interceded, certain bodies or persons had already accepted the conditions imposed by the Union Government and the Union Government argued that no necessity arose for the cancellation of orders imposing restrictions because those for whose benelt the visit was intended and those who arranged the visit of the Ali brothers had already accepted the conditions and were entirely satisfied with them at the time.—Free Press.

TOAST TO "THE LAND WE LIVE IN."

—:o:—

ST. ANDREWS DAY DINNER IN MADRAS.

MADRAS, Nov. 30.

"If we came to India originally with a view to earn our living we do feel towards this country and her people genuine attachment and high regard, and we are anxious to do what lies in our power to assist India to realise her legitimate aspirations in all departments of life. The fact that at this, our National Festival, we honour the toast of "The Land We Live In" is clear proof of the good-will and friendly feeling which we Scots have towards India and Indians." With these words, Mr. A. Y. G. Campbell concluded his speech in proposing the toast of "The Land We Live In" at the annual St. Andrews' Day Dinner held tonight at the Freemason's Hall, Egmore. Mr. Campbell expressed the hope that the various races and communities in India would settle down in amity with each other and without losing their individuality work together for the common good. Speaking on behalf of the Caledonian Society, Madras, he extended a cordial welcome to Sir George Stanley, the Governor, who was the principal guest at the dinner, and also to Lady Beatrix Stanley and Miss Stanley.

Sir Thomas Moir proposed the toast of "The Land O'Cakes" and Sir Alexander MacDougall, the toast of "The Church of Scotland."—A. P.

VICEROY'S DEPARTURE TO COCHIN.

—:o:—

CALICUT, Nov. 30.

H. E. the Viceroy and Lady Irwin and party arrived in Calicut this morning and received a grand reception. In the afternoon, they left by special train for Cochin.—A. P.

Bohras And Wakf Act Agitation.

—:o:—

(From A Correspondent.)

KARACHI, Nov. 28.

A correspondent writes in the Sind "Observer" that a large section of the Dawoodi Bohra community has for long been clamouring for the application of the Mussalman Wakf Act to Trust properties of their community. Now when such a laudable and reasonable demand is expected to be expected by Government the supporters of the Mullaji Sahib are moving heaven and earth to prevent realisation of that object. It is alleged that they wire to his Karachi agent to get up a meeting of some Bohras to pass resolutions opposing the popular demand.

But such a meeting could not be arranged in a widewake place like Karachi.

ALLAHABAD UNIVERSITY CONVOCATION.

—:o:—

U. P. Governor On Future Of India.

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 30.

His Excellency the Governor of the United Provinces, Chancellor of the Allahabad University delivered the Convocation Address of the University to-day. The Chancellor reviewed the changes, social, economic, domestic and otherwise, proceedings all over the world including the growth of spirit of nationality.

The Chancellor believed that in spite of contrary and diverse elements in India, unity could be secured. He dwelt on the effect of various prevailing factors on the Indian civilisation and suggested three possibilities, namely adoption of a form of life based on the spirit of the Indian civilisation before the invasion of Western influence or that based either on Eastern or Asiatic model of lastly a civilisation based on the best of both East and West. The Chancellor was convinced that with the thinking India the future of the country lay and assured them that his own interest in the future of India was as deep as that of any Indian.—A. P.

Late Prime Minister Of Nepal.

—:o:—

NEW DELHI, Nov.. 30.

The following telegram has been sent by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales:

"I wish to express my sincere sympathy with the family of the late Maharaja Sir Chandra Shumshore Jung. I was specially distressed to hear of his death, as I have the happiest recollections of my visit to Nepal and his kindness to me for that occasion."—A. P.

FIRST VICEREGAL VISIT TO MALABAR.

—:o:—

CALICUT, Nov. 30.

Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Irwin with personal staff arrived here by the special train this morning from Cannanore. The station premises were gorgeously decorated. The Reception Committee had issued invitations to about 450 persons. From the station, the Viceroy and party motored to the Malabar Christian College where arrangements on a grand scale had been made for the presentation of welcome addresses by the Municipal and the Malabar District Board. The route to the College and all the principal streets were spanned by triumphant arches. All shops, public and private buildings on the way, were artistically decorated with flags and buntings. Thousands of people lined the road and several of them had to come from distant villages to have a glimpse of Their Excellencies. Special arrangements were made to accommodate the students of the various educational institutions who wished to see the Viceroy.

PRESENTATION OF ADDRESSES.

After presentation of addresses in beautifully carved silver caskets by the Municipal Council and the District Board, His Excellency gave a joint reply after which they shook hands with the members and left for the East Hill, the residence of the Collector.

The Party leaves for Cochin this afternoon.

This is the first time that a Viceroy visits Malabar.—Free Press.

—:o:—

SPLIT AT TRADE UNION CONGRESS.

—:o:—

(Continued from page 1.)

tion. The message was also considerably cheered. The Meerut prisoners also recommended the adoption of a militant programme.—Free Press.

SUNDAY'S MEETING OF EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

—:o:—

Resolution Rejecting Nehru Report Carried.

NAGPUR, Dec. 1.

There were further meetings of the Executive Council of the Trade Union Congress held to-day.

Mr. Deshpande moved at to-day's meeting of the Council the rejection of the Nehru Report which he characterised as attempting to perpetuate in India British Imperialism. Mr. Deshpande also moved a resolution for the boycott of the Viceregal Announcement. Both the proposals were adopt ed by the Council by a majority.

Mr. Deshpande also moved a resolution for the affiliation of the Congress to the Pan-Pacific Secretariat. The Communists and their supporters were divided on the question. The Council Passed by majority the Affiliation Resolution. The Pan-Pacific Secretariat is controlled by the Third International. There are prospects of Trade Unionists who do not subscribe to communistic principles seceding from the Trade Union Congress and starting a rival organisation. —Free Press.

MISERABLE CONDITION OF INDIAN LABOUR.

—:o:—

Dr. Naidu's Plea For Coorperation With Labour Commission.

MADRAS, Dec. 1.

"I am against boycotting the Whitley Commission. It is not a political Commission. Its mission is not to establish Socialism in India and it is come to look into and suggest measures to relieve labourers of many ills they groan under. The labourers are ill-fed, underclothed and practically nave heavens for roof. These truths cannot be denied and no commission could ever overlook these facts" declared Dr. Varadarajulu Naidu presiding over a huge Conference of labourers held at Trichinopoly Golden rock last evening. He added though he considered it vital that amnesty should be declared for all labour prisoners, it was his earnest advise that they should co-operate with the Labour Commission.—Free Press.

MAGISTRATE JUNGLEWALA HONOURED.

—:o:—

MASONIC BANQUET.

A large number of freemasons gave a banquet and presented a souvenir in the Freemasons' Hall, Ravelin Street, Bombay, on Saturday night, to Rt. Wor. Bro. N. T. Junglewala, on his being confirmed a Presidency Magistrate. The function was presided over by Rt. Wor. Bro. Sir Temulji B. Nariman, the Grand Old Man in Freemasonry, and was attended by freemasons from Deolali, Kirkee, Poona and Bombay. Among those present were also Rt. Bros. Rustom K. R. Kama, S. S. Batliwala, Holdsworth, Mulgaoker, Bros. Shaik Nabibulla, Poonjabhai Thakarsy, I. Munster and others

After the banquet Rt. Bro. Sir Temulji in proposing the toast of the evening said Bro. Junglewala was born in 1878 when he (the speaker) was initiated into freemasonry. (Laughter.) Bro. Junglewala saw the light of freemasonry in 1912 and since then had been a very active and energetic mason. His unbounded enthusiasm, high intelligence and pleasing nature had endeared him among masons and non-masons. He was a kind-hearted man, and always ready to help in difficulty and trouble.

REPLY TO TOAST.

The toast being drank lustily, Bro. Junglewala, in replying heartily thanked his masonic friends for the banquet and the present of the gold chain and pendant. He narrated his disappointment in not getting the post earlier as he had no actual legal practice at the Bar although he had actual practical experience of Court work for twenty years. As Magistrate he carried out his work on the principles of freemasonry holding scales of justice with equal poise. The function terminated late at night.

Heavy Fines For Stamp Act Offence.

Vrajlal Maganlal and Ambalal Vasa employed in the Stone Supplying Company Ltd. at Duncan Road were found guilty under sections 62, (b) and 65 (a) of the Indian Stamp Act and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 300 and Rs. 200 respectively by Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay. The Magistrate in the course of his judgment observed that such cases were becoming common and he would have to fine heavily for such offences in future.

The complainant in this case is Mr. Balaji Bapuji Rane, Assistant Superintendent of Stamps, Bombay.

The complainant stated that the accused were cashiers or clerks in the S. S. Company Ltd., and that the Company were in the habit of passing receipts for sums over Rs. 20 without stamping as required by the Stamp Act. The said receipts were signed by the accused and the complainant, therefore, charged them with committing offences under the Indian Stamp Act.

On the eidence before the Court the accused were found guilty and sentenced as above.

FINED FOR SELLING ESSENCE WITHOUT LICENSE.

Dhondiraj Govind Gorey, a Hindu perfumery merchant having his shop at Princess Street pleading guilty to the charge of selling essence of rose without license or permit was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 20 by Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, on Saturday.

Mr. H. K. Mehta, Excise Inspector charged the accused with having sold on the afternoon of Friday last at Mangaldas Road, Princess Street, one bottle (half pound) of essence of rose without a permit. The Excise officials, on receipt of certain information, sent a bogus customer with a marked currency note, and when the sale was effected, the excise officials raided the shop and arrested the accused.

Mr. Deodhar, appearing for the accused stated that he (accused) was not aware that a license was necessary for the sale of the commodity in question.

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OPPOSITION TO SARDA ACT.

Muslims Observe Hartal.

A countrywide hartal was observed by Mahomedans in India on Friday by way of protest against the passage of the Sarda Bill. Meetings were organized in various big towns, soon after the conclusion of the Juma prayers. Business was at a partial standstill in compliance with a mandate issued by the Majlis Tahaffuzzi Namoos-e-Sharia formed on October 26. This body decreed that on November 29 a hartal should be observed by Mahomedans by way of giving expression to their resentment against the Sarda Act. Accordingly, Mahomedan business localities presented a deserted appearance. Bombay and Hyderabad in Sind were meatless on Friday as the butchers had resolved to lead no animals to the abattoirs the previous night.

At Cawnpore there was an entire cessation of business. The hides market, the porcelain ware and other bazars remained entirely closed. In the afternoon a large procession was led through the principal streets of the town. The procession wended its way through the streets, singing hymns of hatred of the Sarda Act. The procession culminated in a mammoth meeting presided over by Maulana Hasrat Mohani. Various speakers vehemently attacked the Sarda Act and some advised their hearers to break the new law at all costs.

The meetings held at Delhi, Poona, Ahmedabad, Lahore, Cawnpore, Bombay, Rander, severely assailed and criticised the Sarda Act as unnecessarily interfering with the religious tenets of the Mahomedans. The various meetings passed several resolutions, most of which were to the effect that Mahomedans should be exempted from the operation of the Sarda Act or that it should be altered in their favour.

PARTIAL HARTAL IN HYDERABAD.

A feature of the hartal in Hyderabad (Sind) was that though individual meat stall holders and the meat markets at Fuleh and Gidubandar were closed, the butchers at the cantonment market did not join their co-religionists in stopping business. The Mukhi of the cantonment jamat said that Mahomedans generally were not opposed to the Sarda Act. Further according to the terms of tenancy of the stalls, the authorities of the cantonment market prohibited the lesees from suspending their business.

THE BOMBAY HARTAL.

The Muslim hartal, organised by the Bombay Branch of the Jamiet-ul-Ulema for Friday as a protest against the passing of the Child Marriage Restraint (Sarda) Act, was a most peaceful one. There was no special police arrangement in any part of the town, either in the great mill area where there is a large number of Muslim weavers, or in the congested Mahomedan localities round about Null Bazar. The suspension of business was more marked in the areas covered by Abdul Rehman Street, Nagdevi Street and along Parel and Sandhurst Roads. A large percentage of Muslim mill-workers went to their work in the morning, but after the meal recess many of them did not resume work. The Fazulbhoy, the Khatau Makanji, the Indian Manufacturing, the Hindustan and the Bradbury mills were, however, closed by their managements at the request of their Mahomedan operatives, who proposed to make up for the lost day by working on Sunday.

In some places, such as the Crawford Market and Nul Bazar the Hindu stall-keepers in sympathy with their Mahomedan brethren, closed their stalls. The Crawford Market was almost entirely closed, and in the Null Bazar, a part of vegetable section of the market, which is wholly run by Hindus, was closed. The hack victorias were also conspicuous by their absence in the city during the day. The Muslim restaurants, however, were allowed to remain open as it was thought that to close them would mean starvation of the poorer classes of people.

A PUBLIC MEETING.

Under the auspices of the Jamiet-ul-Ulema (Bombay Presidency) and several other Mahomedan Associations of Bombay, a public meeting of the Mahomedans of Bombay attended by several thousands of people was held in the Jumma Musjid in Shaik Memon Street, Bombay, on Friday night to protest against the Child Marriage Restraint (Sarda) Act. Mujtahid Siqqat-ul-Islam Mirza Rahim Bulbuleh presided. The proceedings, Persian and Urdu, commenced with the reading of a verse from the 'Quoran-i-Sharif' by a 'Qari.'

Moulvi Nazir Ahmed Khujandi explained the object of the meeting, which was to protest against the interference with their religious tenets by the Sarda Act. The President speaking in Persian said that in his opinion the Sarda Act was against their 'Shariat' and 'Fiqah'. The Act was not only against these tenets of Islam but also against their 'Hadis' and against the 'Fatwas' of their Ulema. It was against Islamic traditions. He, therefore, appealed to them to oppose the Act if put into force with all their might.

Moulvi Nazir Ahmed Khujandi then proposed the following resolution:—

"This public meeting of the Mussalmans of Bombay considers the Child Marriage Restraint (Sarda) Act as an interferencee with the Shariat-Islamia and a real danger to Islamic civilisation and principles and believes that it will open a way, if acted upon, for interference with their religious mandates and further opines that the passing of the Act is oppressive and unjust. The Mussalmans will not rest content until they were exempted from the operation of that Act."

Moulvi Nazir Ahmed Khujandi pointed out that question they had to consider was whether the Act would interfere with their religious principles. Apprehending this danger the Mahomedans had apprised the President of the Assembly in 1928 of their opposition to it, but the Bill had been passed by that body. The Mahomedans did not know they would be the target of a Act which was meant for the Hindus. He appealed to them to oppose the Act if put into operation.

Hakim Shamsul Islam seconded the resolution, which was passed unanimously.

Other resolutions passed referred to the appointment of a committee called the "Majlis Tahaffuz-i-Namoos Shariat" congratulated those concerned in the observance of a peaceful and successful hartal on Friday and authorised the President of the meeting to forward the first resolution to His Excellency the Viceroy.

—: o :—

MUSLIM HARTAL AGAINST SARDA ACT.

—: o :—

Threat Of Civil Disobedience.

SURAT, Nov. 30.

A large section of Mahomedans demonstrated their protest against the Sarda Act by observing a complete hartal yesterday in accordance with the Fatwa of the Jamiat-ul-Ulema. All Mohamedan shops throughout the city remained closed as also the mutton markets and the slaughter house Hackney carriage and motorbus drivers also joined the hartal.

A large meeting attended by about 2,000 persons was held in the evening in Khajadana Saheb Mosque and a resolution requesting the Government to exempt Muhammadans from the operation of the Sarda Act was unanimously adopted. The meeting further declared that in the event of the Government not acceding to the request, Mohamedans would resort to Civil Disobedience from April 1st.—A. P.

Surat Municipal Address To Governor.

—:o:—

SURAT, Nov. 30.

At a meeting of the Surat Municipality held last evening, when the draft of the welcome address to be presented to the Governor, prepared by the Special Committee, was presented for consideration and adoption, Dr. C. J. Ghia, a local Congressman moved the deletion of the words "which has justly been reputed to be and is fittingly styled the cradle of the British Indian Empire" from the first para, in which it was stated: "We respectfully tender a cordial welcome to Your Excellency to this historic city which has justly been reputed to be, and is fittingly styled the cradle of the British Indian Empire". Dr. Ghia's amendment was thrown out by a large majority and he walked out of the meeting. Ultimately the draft, with slight changes, was adopted.—A. P.

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INDIAN STATES AT THE ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE.

(Continued from page 6).

that the Labour Government has a stiff problem to face in India. Indian nationalist politicians have, in recent years, shown some impatience with the Labour Party, and their attitude since the Party took office, has been largely one of mild criticism. The more reasonable of them recognise the difficulties. The late Government left India, as it left so many things, in a bad state. Lord Irwin, the Viceroy, fortunately, has shown a desire for understanding and progress, and he appears to be going to work well with Wedgwood Benn. The Secretary of State for India is justified in every move he makes which will lead to understanding and reconciliation with India, and as the time and opportunity offers, our India Office will go forward with courage and wisdom in the spirit of the pledges of the Labour Party.

FAUNA OF INDIA.

Information on the extermination of wild beasts in British India was given by Mr. Warris Ameer Ali in a paper that he read before the East India Association at Caxton Hall on Monday last. The easay "The Fauna of India" was introduced by Mr. Ali with "One body of God's creatures has been, doubtless unwittingly, boycotted by the Simon Commission." He said "it becomes necessary to draw attention to the fact that India possesses one of the most varied and interesting fauna of the world, and to the very patent danger there is of this fauna being in large measure exterminated if the position is not realised and remedial measures taken before it is too late. There is no necessity for an alarmist view, but facts are facts and cannot be glossed over. The Government reserved forest is the last refuge of much of the fauna, which could live and thrive there without let or hindrance to mankind if permitted to do so within reason. In the forests of Gonda, in North Oudh, for instance, are found tiger, bear, leopoard wild boar and three kinds of deer with two of antelope. Remedial measures will require co-ordination. Burma has taken the lead in this. She has got an officer of the Forest Department especially deputed to Game Warden to conserve her fine but harassed fauna. He is now about to inaugurate a game protection society with a mixed membership of all races in the provinces". Mr. Ali was supported in his main contention by Sir William Marris, ex-Governor of U. P. Sir Umar Hayat Khan and Lord Lloyd who occupied the Chair. Dr. Rushbrook Williams spoke on behalf of the Indian States authorities and assured the audience that every kind of protection was given to the animals by the rulers of the States.

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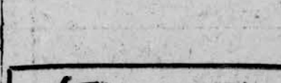

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POONA LETTER.

Mr. Kelkar On Education.

(From our Correspondent.)

POONA, Nov. 30.

On Friday afternoon Talegaon Dhamdhere (District Poona) witnessed a very charming ceremony performed under the distinguished presidentship of Mr. N. C. Kelkar. The local Marathi school had completed its hundredth year and the 29th of November was observed as its centenary by the whole town. For months together the preparations were going on and the students and the teachers along with other gentlemen were busy. There was a social gathering and sports of the students. A special well-decorated pandal was erected in the school-compound and it was richly carpeted. About fifty gentlemen from Poona had specially gone there to grace the ceremony. Long before the ceremony began men, women and children had gathered in the pandal. At 3-30 Mr. Kelkar entered along with the guests all of whom were received with salute by the school scouts.

For an hour and more the students entertained the audience with interesting and humorous dialogues, drill, music etc. There was a parody of a public meeting. The meeting was held to ventilate the grievances of the failed students. The president was a qualified boy, having been plucked seven times, in all subjects on the last occasion. Grievances about the study of history, geography, dictation, mathematics and other subjects were put forth by students and suggestions made for improvement of the study. In History all kings and important personages were asked to be born and to die exactly on the first day of a new century and on the last day of the century, so that the difficulty of memorising dates would be obviated. Nana Phadnis who passed away in 1800 was hailed as a model of wisdom. In Geography all towns were to have the same population. In correct writing, commas, colons etc. were asked to be driven away. In Mathematics the examples of watches, of employing A, B, C. some of whom go away when the work is only half done and so on were ridiculed by pointing out that the owners of wrong watches should get them set right and repaired, that the employers should not engage such servants as would leave service in the midst of service. The president completed this witty round of proposals by adding that among the examiners the representatives of plucked students should find place.

Other dialogues were also important from the educational point of view.

A brief report of the school was published in a bookform. The history of the school since 1829 and the names and occupations of its past students have been given. Among the students the name of Pingale who was hanged in the Punjab as a revolutionary is to be found. There are names of Government servants also. At present the school contains 350 students and maintains a good staff. The girls also delighted the gathering with their musical drill.

Mr. Kelkar made a learned speech. From a book he pointed out that the Britishers, Mr. Elphinstone in particular, had three objects in giving education to Indians. One was to prepare clerks, another to convert Indians and the third was educate them for self-government. The first object was eminently successful. The second failed and the third was fairly on its way to success. The diplomats of the days of 1829 had foreseen that Indians would demand Swaraj. In fact Col. Briggs is reported to have remarked to Elphinstone, pointing to a heap of books, that they were their high road back to England. Mr. Kelkar stressed the need of receiving education, though defective in many respects it was to-day. He pointed out that the same education may bear different fruit. It may produce a Pingale or a mealy-mouthed flatterer. He advised the residents of the towns and villages to find out the history of their schools and to record it in the manner of the book of the school in question. After the distribution of 'pansupari', the sweet function was over. The guests returned to Poona the same night.

PARVATI-SATYAGRAHA.

This Satyagraha is steadily going on, though it is not attracting the same public attention as formerly. Small batches go to the doors of the temple, sit for some time, read from some scripture and go back. There is no untoward happening now-a-days.

DELHI MANIFESTO.

Generally, public opinion supports the Manifesto. Even the Liberals do not openly write against the conditions mentioned therein. There is, however, a small school of Independence which insists on the grant of Dominion Status before the 1st of January next and asks the Congress to declare Independence, failing that.

NEWS.

'The Sangram,' an Orthodox Hindu Weekly, which has ceased, is reappearing from the 12th of December.

Mr. N. C. Kelkar has left Poona to preside over the Akkalkot State Subjects' Conference to be held on Sunday. From Akkalkot he returns to Sholapur for the Maharashtra Vyapari Parishad on the 3rd and the 4th under the presidentship of Shet Birla, M.L.A.

INDIA'S INCREASING UNIONS.

—:o:—

Bombay Chamber Looks Askance At Activities.

AFRAID OF WORSE TIMES AHEAD.

The Royal Commission on Indian Labour examined on Saturday Mr. G. L. Winterbotham (President), Mr. G. H. Cooke and Mr. R. J. F. Sulivan (Secretary) of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce.

The Chamber, in their memorandum, state:—During the past 18 months industrial unrest has been almost continuous in one part of the country or another and in this respect Bombay has suffered more severely than any other province. Bad as the situation has been in the past there are those who think that Bombay has still more serious labour troubles ahead by reason of the increasing importance of the political factor. During the past decade or more the Indian labourer in Bombay has been gradually educated up to a higher standard of living, but the danger lies in the fact that neither his reasoning power nor his efficiency has increased in the same ratio as his standard of living.

BOGEY OF COMMUNISM.

Communism has now stepped in, and is busy encouraging him and organising him to demand that which he cannot earn and is not worth in the industrial market of the world, while the Government under which he lives has applied to him all the privileges and safeguards which have been framed in countries where labour is much better able to realise its responsibilities. In most Western countries such safeguards have come with, or followed, the advance of education among workers, whereas in India it appears to have been hoped that greater efficiency and a sense of responsibility would follow the safeguards. Whatever the cause of the present unrest may be, the sense of responsibility appears to be very limited in the office-bearers of most unions and almost non-existent in some, a factor which has undoubtedly contributed in a large measure to Bombay's recent troubles.

AFRAID OF INCREASING UNIONS.

Unions, which a few years ago lived for a few brief months, when the trouble was economic, as a result of the rise in the cost of essentials after the war, are steadily increasing in numbers and holding their members in political tutelage under leaders, who receive encouragement, if not actual material support, from organisations outside their own sphere of activities. There are indications, therefore, that the situation will be worse rather than better for a number of years to come, unless labour realises its responsibilities more quickly than appears likely at the moment. One of the principal tasks of the Commission will be to suggest measures for arousing in labour a sense of responsibility and placing the trade union movement on healthier lines.

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CASE AGAINST BOMBAY CORPORATOR

—:o:—

ACCUSED PLEAD 'NOT GUILTY'.

Statements Regarding Nazareth And Arab Witness.

The hearing of the case in which Mr. Fateh Mahomed Maniar, a member of the Bombay Municipal Corporation and his servant Dadoo Mia stood charged with cheating by means of Goa lottery tickets and abetment was resumed before Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombya, on Saturday.

It will be remembered that the application made by the accused in the High Court for a transfer of the case was rejected a few days back.

Inspector Dyer of the Bombay C. I. D. was further cross-examined by the defence Counsels when the hearing of the case was resumed on Saturday.

Mr. R. P. Thanawala appeared for the prosecution. Mr. Azad, Bar.-at-Law, with Mr. Daruwalla defended the 1st accused while the 2nd accused was defended by Mr. J. B. Patel.

Both the accused then filed written statements pleading "not guilty"

ACCUSED STATEMENT.

Fatheh Mahomed Maniar, the first accused, in his statement, gave reasons why Nazareth (since convicted in another Goa lottery case) and the Arab witness entered into a "Conspiracy" with one another against him (Maniar). Maniar said that he knew Nazareth from April, this year, when the latter was employed in the Eastern Automobile Company. Being a brother-in-law of Mr. Mahomed Zakaria, the proprietor of the firm, Nazareth had regard for him also. Later Nazareth's services were dispensed with. Since then he met Maniar several times to request him to secure him employment elsewhere. One day during his absence from Bombay, Nazareth went to his house and asked Mr. Zakaria to render financial assistance. When assistance was refused, he created a scene whereupon Mr. Zakaria asked Dadu Mia the second accused to drive him out of the house. But Nazareth never believed that Maniar was away from Bombay. The story of Nazareth that the Arab took him to his (Maniar's) office in Sir Pherozeshah Mehta Road, Fort was entirely false.

OFFER OF MAGIC INCANTATIONS.

Regarding the Arab witness Maniar said that he imposed upon him prior to the Municipal elections in February saying that he would offer prayers and magic incantations to ensure his success in the election. But as it was his third venture for a seat in the Corporation and as on two previous occasions he had succeeded, he was sure of his success in February as well. He did not then like to ridicule what he said. After his success at the polls the Arab declared that his efforts were the cause of success and demanded a heavy price. As he (Maniar) refused to submit to his exactions the Arab joined Nazareth who also nurtured a grievance.

Maniar finally stated that he left Bombay on the night of June 5 for Surat, Nadiad and Ahmedabad, and left Ahmedabad on June 8 for Bombay to be present at the meeting of the Municipal Corporation on June 10. During his tour in Gujrat besides his own work, he did public work in connection with the propagation of the objects of the All-Parties Muslim Conference held in Delhi in January last.

Dadu Mia, the second accused said that he had never been given any Goa lottery tickets either genuine or forged by his master or any one else. He pleaded "not guilty" and prayed for acquittal.

The case stands adjourned to December 14.

SARASWAT VIDYARTHI SAHAYAK MANDALI.

—:o:—

The Honorary Secretary of the Mandali reports that Mr. N. G. Nadkarni, has enlisted himself a Patron of the Society by paying a subscription of Rs. 500.

ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE

—:o:—

Idar Prajakiya Parishad's Request To Viceroy.

Mr. S. K. Yajnik, Secretary, Idar Prajakiya Parishad, has sent the following telegram to His Excellency the Viceroy:—

Idar State subjects express feelings of gratitude for your Excellency's efforts and announcement to consider and decide questions of Constitution and progress of British India and Indian States, and earnestly request inclusion of the authentic representatives of Native State subjects apart from the Princes in the proposed Round Table Conference for its success.

INDEPENDENCE OF PHILIPPINES.

—:o:—

Relation To Empire Defence.

LONDON, Nov. 26.

Messages from Washington indicate that the question of the independence of the Philippines is likely to be a live issue in the coming session of the United States Congress and will have repercussions on the London Conference on the reduction of armaments. The renunciatoin of American responsibilities in the Philippines, which is favoured by growing public opinion in America partly because it would reduce the defensive needs of the republic, would be represented in England as increasing the importance of the maintenance of Empire Defence.

"The Times" correspondent says that many believe that if the question of Philippine Independence were put up to the Senate it would pass by a good majority but a similar issue in the House of Representatives was more doubtful.

It is no longer assumed that hauling down the American flag would mean the speedy hoisting of the Japanese but it is probable there would begin the process of financial and economic penetration by Japan which would have considerable effect on the British interests in the east with possible reaction on the Singapore problem and greater misgivings in Australia."—"Hindu" Special Cable.

GUPTA PRAYAG DISPUTE.

—:o:—

Bombay Muslims' Deputation Reaches Junagadh.

(From A Correspondent.)

RAJKOT, Nov. 30.

The deputation of the Bombay Muslims led by Sir Ibrahim Haroon Jaffer to submit the Muslim case before the Vazirsaheb of Junagadh, regarding the recent disputes at Guptaprayag, arrived at Rajkot on the 28th instant. Surat and Ahmedabad members joined on the way. The Rajkot Muslim members of the deputation joined from here and all proceeded to Junagadh by motors where Gondal and Jetpur Muslim members will join them.

DARING ATTEMPT AT ROBERRY.

—:o:—

THREE PERSONS ARRESTED AT CALCUTTA.

Bank Clerk's Timely Alarm.

CALCUTTA, Nov. 30.

Three Madrasis were arrested yesterday evening for a daring attempt at robbing Rs. 26,000 from the P. and O. Bank premises. It is stated a representative of a local Jute Mill presented cheques for Rs. 40,000 to the Bank for which he received Rs. 26,000 in currency notes which he placed in a bag and was counting the balance in coins. While he was thus occupied, one man approached unobstructively and took away the bag. The Bank clerk noticing it raised an alarm. The doors were closed and the men arrested, but two of them had escaped.—Free Press.

BUST OF LOK. TILAK

BY

V. V. WAGH

SCULPTOR

21, Chowpaty Sea Face.

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Lok. Tilak gave special sittings to Mr. Wagh in the interest of the public. He was so pleased with this bust that he ordered a marble bust for his sons.

The Poona City Municipality invited models from all sculptors and having selected this bust as the best likeness, placed with Mr. Wagh the order for the life size marble statue of Lok. Tilak to be seen in the Reay Market, Poona.

About the statue, Lokmanya's son the late Mr. S. B. Tilak writes: "The figure is superb, imposing and truly life-like and is an ideal personification of the indomitable spirit of the late Lokmanya."

Pandit Malaviya:—
"I admire the extremely good likeness which Mr. Wagh has reproduced in the statue of the late Lok. Tilak."

Dr. Annie Beasant:—
"Mr. Wagh's bust of Mr. Bal Gangadhar Tilak is an admirable and vivid likeness."

The statue of Lok. Tilak erected in Nagpur was executed by Mr. Wagh.

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Resolutions Of Gandharva Mahavidyalaya Music Conference.

MR. K. M. MUNSHI'S PRESIDENTIAL SPEECH.

Many talented musicians met together at the Second Bombay Music Conference of the Gandharva Mahavidyalaya held in the Jinnah Hall on Saturday evening with the object of developing and popularising the art of Indian music. The Conference was presided over by Mr. K. M. Munshi, who in his speech made useful suggestions and emphasised that music must form part of liberal education. Mrs. Lilavati Munshi, Mr. K. H. Vakil and Pandit Vishnu Digambar, the pioneer of Indian musical renaissance, were among those present on the occasion. A string of musical concerts of well-known musicians has been arranged to take place on Sunday and Monday, in connection with the Conference.

After Prof. Baburao Gokhale, the Chairman of the Reception Committee made his speech welcoming the guests and delegates, Prof. Devdhar, Principal of the Indian School of Music read the report of the Conference.

OBJECTS OF CONFERENCE.

Outlining the objects of the Conference, Prof. Devdhar declared that they had in view the fact that Indian music, though it had survived for ages was still deficient in workers who could meet on such occasions as these and discuss the **theory of Indian** music and provide a central organisation where research work in the art of Indian music could be carried on.

"We arrange these Conferences specially to bring together all professional musicians from all parts of India and to give them an opportunity to show their skill in this ancient art. But to our great disappointment many of the musicians and skilled artists keep themselves aloof. We hope that in future many more musicians and critics will attend our Conference and frankly express what they feel as individual workers in the vast field of Indian music."

"Even the report on University Reforms, states expressly that there is no diversity of opinion as to the proper notation theory of Indian music and there is also a prevailing ignorance amongst many professional Indian musicians as to the principles of their art. These are some of the reasons given us for the delay in introducing music in University curriculum.

"In view of these facts we hope to remedy these evils by holding conferences such as this and discussing the problems of Indian music finally to arrive at a notation system."

Several similar conferences had been held in the past, the direct result of which was the institution of a chair for music in the Universities of Allahabad, Patna, Benares, Calcutta and Madras.

RESOLUTIONS.

Pandit Vishnu Digambar then delivered a very instructive discourse on Music after which resolutions were passed. The first urged upon the Bombay University to introduce music in colleges, the second requested that music be made an optional subject in the matriculation examination, the third urged the appointment of a Committee to investigate and report on the ways and means by which these objects could be achieved and the last calling upon the university to arrange expositions and demonstrations of music which should serve as extension lectures.

PRESIDENT'S SPEECH.

Mr. K. M. Munshi in the course of his presidential address said.

Panditji, Ladies and Gentlemen.

Ladies and gentlemen, you know that a cultural renaissance is overtaking all the aspects of Indian life. In literature, in art, in poetry and drama as much as in music, vocal and instrumental, the contact of the West and the East is producing a new outlook and new directions for creative activity. It is the very nature of a renaissance that you should try to outgrow conventions and seek new inspiration by trying to rediscover the fundamentals. As all things in our country, music also has been a victim of rigid conventions. The musicians do not aim at the beauty of the voice, at the manner and aim of expression or at the grace or charm of utterance.

A song very often moves us much more intensively than speech. When an expression fails us, we break into a song. Lovers when language fails them, cannot realise higher unity than through the medium of a song sung in concert or music played in harmony Vande Mataram sung by 20,000 throats in the Indian National Congress inspires more patriotism than the presidential speech. And nothing is more eloquent than the wonderful and glorious eloquence of a perfect orchestral music. "After playing Chopin," says Oscar Wilde, "I feel as if I had been weeping over sins that I had never committed, and mourning over tragedies that were not my own. Music always seems to me to produce that effect.

In order to be true, music ought to be the vehicle of the highest expression possible to men. Therefore, firstly, a composer must have something extraordinary to express and secondly, music must express it so effectively that the hearer experiences a state of mind similar to the composer's. Unless this point of view is emphasised by our musicians we may go on reeling off 'trans' however correctly, but we shall not make any progress.

INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC.

Our instrumental music, it must be confessed, is far, far behind Europe. For centuries we have been developing instrumental music for producing melodies only. But if we want to develop the Indian orchestra we must advance on the lines followed by European music. Attempts are being made to develop a kind of Indian orchestra but they are bound to be elementary unless greater attention is devoted to harmony in which Western instrumental music specialises. As you know intersection of melodies has been made the basis of a new and complete art form. It is in this that the modern European music differs in its essence from ancient European and modern and ancient Asiatic music. Instrumental music is very difficult because it is more abstract than vocal music. There are no words to assist expression. There is not even the human touch which makes things divine. And yet out of a long, instrumental composition played by several players, out of a number of melodies played at the same time, a Beethoven will produce a harmony of sounds which will be a unity in itself and which will express inexpressible emotions and stir the hearts of men. A symphony, as Beethoven and others visualised it, was the result of handling every orchestral musical instrument, of inventing instrument after instrument and of giving every sound and note a meaning given to it directly from imagination and **the art of the** master-artist.

DEFECT IN SYSTEM OF TEACHING.

The one great defect in our system of teaching music and which is a great handicap to all enlightened study is that we have no universally recognised or recognisable standard of musical excellence. Every man is a standard unto himself. No 'ustad' will permit any one to be talked of as his equal or his better. Each man surrounded by his own conceit leads as isolated life and refuses to submit himself to any uniform test. The time has come when men like Panditji and Mr. Bhatkhande must in co-operation with well-recognised artists lay down some standard which could command respect all over India. Then each men will know his own value and every man will know the value of others. Then alone it will be possible to urge with some chance of success that Indian music should occupy a place in any scheme of liberal education. Time and again proposals have been put forward that music should be introduced in the University curriculum and I think it is a change which requires to be made. But you will appreciate the difficulties of a practical educationist, when he finds that there is no central body of well recognised experts who can evolve an authoritative course of systematic musical education on modern lines. Those who insist, therefore, on the introduction of music in the educational curriculum must exert their utmost to bring into existence the conditions which alone make systematic study of Indian music possible.

Ladies Conference Resolution.

—:o:—

At the Second Ladies' Music Conference held in Bombay under the presidency of Mrs. Shan Tyebji, Miss Madri Desai moved a resolution requesting the University of Bombay to include music in its prescribed collegiate course and make it an optional subject for the matriculation examination. The resolution also demanded the University to appoint a Committee to devise means to achieve the abovementioned objects. The resolution further requested the University to arrange for music demonstrations which would serve as extension lectures. Miss Madri recommended the appointment of a Committee to investigate and report on the ways and means by which music could be included in the University curriculum.

Miss Lila Oak seconded the resolution which was passed.

LAHORE CONGRESS.

—:o:—

Arrangements Near Completion.

LAHORE, Nov. 29.

The stupendous preparations the Reception Committee is called upon to make for the next session on the Congress to be held in Lahore is now nearing completion. As days wear on, the work also is being accelerated. The Lajpatrai Nagar on the Ravi is now humming with all-round activities. The once deserted Dane Park which knew no human habitation but was only a fit abode for Hyenas and wild birds at night is fast transforming itself into a modern city with all the upto-date amenities of sanitation and conservancy. The materials for erecting the Congress Pandal have already reached Lahore and Mr. Mukherji with whom the contract lies has undertaken the work of construction of the delegates' camp, to visitors' cottages, the Congress Bazars and the Exhibition Pavilion.

PROVISION OF COMFORTS.

The water supply arrangements for both hot and cold water are almost complete. To avoid the severity of winter, it is contemplated to provide fireplaces in the delegates' camp. No pains are being spared to provide all possible comforts to guests that will come to participate in the deliberations of one of the most momentous sessions of the great national assembly, notwithstanding the enormous odds the Reception Commitee has to surmount and the trying circumstances under which it has to work.

It has been decided that the headquarters and the training camp of the Congress Volunteer Corps should be shifted to the Lajpatrai Nagar on December 15th and that the offices of the Reception and the Exhibition Committees will also be transferred to the Nagar shortly. Already the Camp Office has been started. The Congress Pandal, it is understood, will provide accommodation for 15,000 people including both visitors and delegates, a large number of whom are expected from Punjab itself. The delegates' fee will be Rs. 5/- only. From the election of delegates by certain Congress Committees, it is evident a large number of Moslems are also going to participate in the deliberations of the Congress. The Reception Committee is also making arrangements for several other important Conferences that are going to be held during the Congress week.

The Congress Volunteer Corps which consists of a regular trained army of more than 1,500 strong are showing good form and discipline worthy of the tradition of the heroic Punjab.—Free Press.

6 MONTHS' R. I. FOR A SPEECH.

—:o:—

Prof. Banerjee Sentenced.

JESSORE, Nov. 30.

The District Magistrate of Jessore sentenced to-day professor Nripendrachandra Bannerji to 6 months' rigorous imprisonment on a charge of sedition for a speech at the Kalia Youth Conference. It will be remembered Professor Bannerji was already sentenced to one year's imprisonment each under the same section for speeches in connection with the Deshbandhu Anniversary and Satinsen Day celebrations respectively.—Free Press.

NO PROSECUTION OF PEOPLE FOR HOLDING OPINIONS.

(Continued from page 12.)

directed against genuine Trade Unionists, so it was in no way directed against Nationalists.

DISCHARGE HIM.

Only one of the accused who succeeded that his motives and activities were those of a nationalist was Dharambir Singh. He would deal with his statement and evidence against him later but on fair consideration of all the facts the Magistrate was satisfied that his contention was correct he hoped the Magistrate would discharge him.

EASY TO SPOT OUT A "BOLSHIE."

Mr. Mitter asserted that under comouflage, be it as a genuine Trade Unionist or as a Nationalist, it was usually fairly easy to detect a Bolshevik. On genuine Trade Unionist motif sooner or later he would be found railing against "Reformist" leaders, attacking the Amsterdam International and advocating a "rapprochement" with the R. I. L. U. On Nationalist motif he would be found attacking the ordinary Nationalist politician and the bourgeois.

The Crown Counsel then drew the attention of the Court to the grounds on which the Workers and Peasants' parties were opposed to Dominion Status and a Round Table Conference. Their real objection was that these only tended towards Nationalist rule in India.

NO PROSECUTING FOR OPINIONS.

Mr. Mitter emphasised that there was not, and there never had been, any question in this case of prosecution of people for their opinions. What the accused were charged with was the agreement to put their opinions into action. No true Communist Party was a debating club; club; it was essentially a party of intention and action and no one had ever suggested that the Workers and Peasants parties were debating clubs. Counsel pointed out that conspirators in this case included not only accused but organisations and persons mentioned by the Prosecution in their list. The necessity for that list was the fact that this conspiracy had not by any means whatever been confined to India. Far from it, it was conceived in Europe (primarily in Moscow) and had been put fomented, directed and financed from there and he would show it clearly when he dealt later with foreign correspondence.

"COMMUNISTS IN PURDAH."

Counsel contended that Workers and Peasants Party were, in fact, according to M. N. Roy "veiled Communist parties" and the accused who belonged to either the Communist Party or these other parties "Prima Facie" agreed to bring about this revolution to secure the dictatorship of the proletariat. This remark, he said, applies to very nearly all the accused.

Concluding, Mr. Mitter informed the Court that on the following three days beginning from Monday he would first make a few brief remarks on the organisations and persons named in the list filed by the Prosecution participating in the conspiracy, then deal with foreign correspondence and finally outline the history, nature and activities of the various Workers and Peasants' Parties, with the object of showing that they were just what M. N. Roy called "veiled Communist parties." Finally he proposed to deal shortly with the evidence against each of the accused.

MR. ANSARI'S OBJECTION.

Mr. Ansari, Defence Counsel, submitted that arguments should not begin from to-day but the Court pointed out to him that the Prosecution were going to outline the argument and the summing up would begin from Monday. Mr. Ansari complained that as far as he could understand, regular arguments had commenced.

"WE ARE ALL RAMSAY MACDONALDS."

—:o:—

Jhabwalla Concludes His Statement.

Earlier in the morning Jhabwalla continued his statement which took three hours. His statement which has lasted for five days comprises over 17000 words. Jhabwala asserted that he aimed at the destruction of that Imperialism by which a man considered himself to be placed on a higher level than that of other men, and in which man arrogated to himself suzerainty at the cost of his brother guided by frenzy of pride, arrogance, covetousness and avarice, the Imperialism which prompted man to exploit his fallen brother who was divested of either mental vigour or spiritual culture due to injustices of society. Jabwalla disputed the accuracy of the C. I. D. translation of his speeches in Marathi.

WHY GOT MIXED UP.

He stated that his association with some of the accused was due to love of Trade Union work. He admitted having received from Russia over Rs. 14,000 during the general strike and said he held receipts to show that he had made over that money to the joint Strike Committee by a number of instalments. He received Russian gold because Russia had not been declared an "illegal country".

Mr. Mitter: Your Counsel while arguing your bail application denied the acceptance by you of this money.

"ALL LAWYERS WERE FOOLS"

Jhabwala retorted by saying that all lawyers were fools. (Laughter). He continued that for the time being they (he and the rest of the accused) were all Ramsay MacDonalds, working for the growth of Labour Movement in India. (Loud Laughter).

He protested against his being called a 'conspirator' because it was derogatoy to his culture and revolting to his sense of duty to the State. It was all the more revolting to him personally because the word 'conspirator' had been applied to him, a Parsi, whose forefathers had built up the glory and the economic prosperity of the Indian Empire.

WHAT HE LEARNED FROM MAGISTRATE.

Concluding Jhabwala said that the charge of attempting to deprive His Majesty of his sovereignty was a ridiculous one. "How can we throw off His Majesty's sovereignty" asked Jhabwala "With all the paraphernalia on land, on water and in air, of that King who is the Master of five Continents and seven waters, If it is believed that a few young men who appear to me to be ordinary Nationalists plodding on a weary political journey can bring about the deprivation of His Majesty's sovereignty, then I think such a State does not deserve to exist". (Laughter).

Amidst laughter he remarked that he had, perhaps, been brought to Meerut to learn two virtues—of patience and forbearance from the Magistrate.—A. P.

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BOMBAY, MONDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1929.

"NO PROSECUTION OF PEOPLE FOR HOLDING OPINIONS."

"Accused Bent On Bringing About Revolution By Stirring Up Class Hatred"

"COMMUNISTS IN PURDAH."

Junior Crown Counsel Opens Prosecution Arguments.

MEERUT, Nov. 30.

Arguments in the Meerut Conspiracy Case commenced this afternoon when on the completion of Jhabwala's statement, Mr. J. P. Mitter, Special Public Prosecutor and Junior Counsel, stood up to sum up the case on behalf of the prosecution. Mr. Mitter at the outset of his address referred to the sudden illness of Mr. Langford James, Senior Crown Counsel, and said prosecution was deprived of masterly summing up by the best counsel in this country.

MR. LANGFORD JAMES' ANXIETY.

Mr. Langford James had even desired to be brought to the Court in an arm-chair to enable him to present the case but his medical advisers did not consider it prudent or safe to permit him to do so. Mr. Mitter continued that it had been possible for him to get ready within such a short time only because Mr. Langford James gave him the entire notes which he had prepared.

In spite of his illness he had insisted on his having constant and prolonged consultations with him by his bedside and he (Mitter) had received most valuable advice and instructions which encouraged him to meet the difficult task ahead.

TRADE UNIONIST NEEDN'T FEAR

In the course of his preliminary remarks Mr. Mitter, laid emphasis on the point that this case was not directed against Trade Union activities as such. No one who could be described as a genuine Trade Unionist genuinely agitating for better terms for workmen or conducting strikes with that object, ought to find a place in this dock. It had certainly never been the intention of Government that they should.

WHAT STRUCK HIM AS REMARKABLE.

It struck him as a remarkable fact that although very many of the accused were frequently connected with Trade Union activities only four of them had at all suggested that their activities were those of genuine Trade Unionists. Those four persons, said Mr. Mitter, were Kishorilal Ghosh, Alwe, Kasle and he supposed, Jhabwala.

He would deal with their statements and evidence against them later on but for the present he would like to say that if the Magistrate found this contention to be substantiated in the case of all or any of them he cordially invited him to discharge that accused.

Proceeding Mr. Mitter said the other accused (with the exception of Dharambir Singh and M. G Desai) had elected to reserve their statement for the Sessions Court. Not one of the accused had an iota of reason for suggesting that he would not get a perfectly fair consideration of his case in this Court, and the implication involved in the course which those accused had chosen to pursue seemed to him too plain to need emphasis.

"NO ATTACK ON RUSSIAN GOVERNMENT."

Continuing Mr. Mitter said Mr. Horton had been asked whether they were attacking the Government of Russia. He had replied perfectly accurately that they were not. "We are attacking the Communist International openly and wholeheartedly. It is a fact, as he stated, and I reaffirm it that Russia is governed by the Communist Party of Russia which is a section of the Communist International and, therefore, bound by its decrees. But whereas the Government of Russia is concerned with governing Russia and no one outside can complain of that, Communist International is concerned to bring about a world revolution with the object of governing the world.

THE THING IN NUTSHELL.

There you have the thing to put it in a nutshell. How that body has fomented, directed and financed this conspiracy here in India, I propose to show later. I will only remind you that in the so-called Imperialist countries revolution is to be brought about by stirring up class war."

DICTATORSHIP OF PROLETARIAT.

This, pointed out Mr. Mitter, was done by educating workers and peasants in class consciousness and solidarity and emphasising that workers were far more important and that they were leaders and peasants were merely their allies. This education in class consciousness was carried out in various ways, for instance, by forming Unions, strikes, demonstrations, propaganda, in fact, anything which woud stir up hatred against the capitalist and create 'comraderie' among workmen. Partial or immediate demands were to be put forward. They would not get them. If they did get some, that put up their stock as an agitator, but if they did not get any, it helped to show workers that they must fight for dictatorship of the proletariat.

BOLSHEVISM DIFFERENT FROM ANARCHISM.

Mr. Mitter declared that another point to remember was that Bolshevism was quite different from anarchism. Theoretically there should be no sporadic murdering, though there might be regrettable incidents as there were in Bombay strikes. They might have to make preliminary skirmishes, but the best thing was to wait until they were ready for a decisive struggle. There they were required to act promptly. By that time they would hope to have brought the police on to their side and produced mutiny among some of the troops. These points had been made very clear in some of the speeches made during strikes in Bombay.

THE SPEARHEAD OF REVOLUTION.

This trained Communist Party, declared Mr. Mitter, which knew all the theory and the tactics was the spearhead of the revolution. Though the dictatorship of the proletariat was to be achieved and by it, or rather by its leaders, that dictatorship was to be administered.

OPPOSED TO NATIONALISM.

Proceeding Mr. Mitter pointed out that Bolshevism was of course opposed to any Nationalist movement as such but such movement might be used and it should be made use of to further the main end. A Bolshevik might masquerade in ordinary circumstances as a genuine Trade Unionist in the Colonies and in Colonies he might also masquerade as a Nationalist. It was to this "motif" that League Against Imperialism owed its existence. The thing which mattered most in that body was, of course the Secretariat. To the League were affiliated all Trade Unions of Russia. Heaven knows how they oppressed the people. (Laughter), but that helped to supply the necessary finance from Moscow.

THE CAMOUFLAGE.

Outwardly the League posed as a world-wide party striving everywhere for Nationalist independence and for assistance to oppressed peoples. In reality it was a convenient medium for Bolshevik propaganda. Counsel empphasised that just as this case was not

(Continued on page 11.)

AGA KHAN TO WED FRENCH GIRL ON DEC. 7.

A Quiet Affair. To Be Followed By Short Honeymoon Trip To Italy.

MADEMOISELLE CARRION ANNOYED.

PARIS, November 30.

Aga Khan and Mademoiselle Carron interviewed stated that their wedding would be held at Aix-les-Bains on December 7. The civil ceremony would be performed by the Mayor and the religious ceremony would be celebrated by two Imams from Paris Mosque, probably in the Aga Khan's private rooms in accordance with Moslem custom.

Probably they would spend a short honeymoon in Italy after which the couple would reside in South France.

NOTHING DEFINITE ABOUT VISIT TO INDIA.

Their visit to India had not been definitely arranged at present; but the Aga Khan said his wife would certainly accompany him whenever he went. Mademoiselle Carron declared she was anticipating her visit to India very keenly.

The wedding would be very quiet. No distinguished guests would be invited.

Mademoiselle Carron is tall, athletic and slender. She plays golf and tennis and rides and motors.

CARRON ANNOYED.

Mademoiselle Carron expressed annoyance at "silly things" which the newspapers said about her. She emphasised that she had never been a chocolate seller. "It is simply foolish to say I met the Prince over country."

Mademoiselle Carron added her name was Andree Josephine Carron and she was 31. She and her sister ran a gown shop in Paris. She met the Aga Khan eight years ago. He proposed to her a year ago.—Reuter.

MLLE. CARRON NOT TO EMBRACE ISLAM.

—:o:—

Aga Khan Interviewed.

LONDON, Nov. 30.

H. H. The Aga Khan, interviewed by the Paris Correspondent of the "Daily Express," stated that Mademoiselle Carron would not formally adopt the Mohammedan religion. H. H. The Aga Khan was shocked at the curiosity shown regarding the marriage which was his private affair. He would take his wife to India next time he went.—Reuter.

"ACHEN IS FREE."

—:o:—

French Troops Evacuate Rhineland.

CELEBRATION BY GERMAN PEOPLE.

COLOGNE, Dec. 1.

Aeroplanes droning above Aix-La-Chapelle painted with the huge inscriptions "Achen (Aix-La-Chapelle) is free" marked the evacuation of the last French and Belgian troops from the second Occupied Rhineland Zone.

The occupation officially ended at mid-night yesterday.

Huge crowds flocked into evacuated towns in special trains from throughout the country all day to celebrate the evacuation.—Reuter.

—:o:—

BOMBAY BANKING INQUIRY

—:o:—

Mr. Shirras Before The Committee.

AHMEDABAD, Nov. 30.

The Provincial Banking Enquiry Committee examined to-day Mr. C. Findlay Shirras, Principal, Gujarat College, Mr. Shirras said there was large absorption of gold and silver which were not used for productive purposes due largely to social customs and lack of credit facilities. During the last decade the net imports of gold were 20 per cent. and in 1924-25 66 per cent of the world's production. Given sufficient credit facilities large amount of this gold would be used as the basis of credit. All India investment movements similar to savings movements in other countries should be undertaken in villages and towns in British India and if practicable in Indian States also.—A. P.

FEELERS ONLY.

—:o:—

No Move Towards Direct Negotiation.

LONDON, Nov. 29

The position regarding the reported British, Japanese and American demarches and the suggested Russian-Chinese proposals with reference to Sino-Soviet dispute is so obscure and complicated that it is impossible to ascertain in authoritative quarters clear and definite idea of what is happening. It can, however, be reaffirmed that China did not seek anyone's intervention or appeal to the League of Nations, but informal discussions are being held with regard to the possibility of drawing Russia's and China's attention to their obligations under the Kellogg Pact. It is not clear on whose authority feelers for reopening direct negotiation between Russia and China have been put out.—Reuter.

AMATEUR AND SENTIMENTAL DIPLOMACY.

Lord Birkenhead's Vapourings.

LONDON, Nov. 30.

A most unwise statement had been put into the mouth of the Viceroy which was already being misconstrued throughout India, declared Lord Birkenhead, speaking at the dinner given by West Lewisham Conservative Unionist Association. He said that there was no immediate prospect of Dominion Status for India. If what was loosely called Dominion Status was given to India tomorrow, India would dissolve into anarchy. He hoped that those to whom the decision on the question had been confided by the Parliament would not allow themselves in any way to be influenced by "this amateur and sentimental diplomacy."—Reuter.

SIR J. C. BOSE'S NEW INSTRUMENT.

—:o:—

Khaddar Used As Shock Absorber.

RESULT OF EXPERIMENTS ON MR. BENN.

MADRAS, Nov. 30.

"Mahatma Gandhi will be pleased to know that I have used Khaddar pieces in my most sensitive new instruments, "Growth Balance", as shock absorbers" said Sir Jagadish Bose speaking at the 12th Anniversary of the Bose Institute this evening while explaining the instrument.

"SENSELESS" AS A POLITICIAN.

Peals of laughter also enlivened the serious discourse on "Plant Life", when he said that Mr. Wedewood Benn, the Secretary of State for India and a plant together received electric shock at the India Office while performing experiments, and Mr. Benn did not feel the shock, while the plant felt the same, thereby proving that Mr. Benn as a politician was senseless. Sir Jagadish kept the audience spell-bound by his marvellous experiments from start to finish.—Free Press.

PROTEST AGAINST SARDA ACT.

—:o:—

Demonstratives In Peshawar.

PESHAWAR, Nov. 30.

Peshawar observed hartal today as a protest against the passing of the Sarda Act. There was a big procession and a mass meeting. Resolutions were passed at the meeting condemning the passing of the Child Marriage Restraint Act and also condemning the Central Committee recommendation for adoption of Minto-Morley Reforms in the N. W. F. Province according to the Press forecasts.—Free Press.

UNDER-TRIAL PRISONERS IN BORSTAL JAIL.

—:o:—

Proceedings In New Case Stayed Till December 14.

LAHORE, Nov. 30.

The new case under Section 52 of the Prisons' Act against the accused in the Lahore Conspiracy case was to commence this morning before Mr. Lewis, Additional District Magistrate, within the Borstal Jail where the accused are kept. Before recording evidence, the accused informed the Court that they had applied to the High Court for a transfer of the case. Accordingly proceedings were stayed until 14th December.—Free Press.

TO ANTARCTIC AND BACK.

Commander Byrd's Daredevil Flight.

LONDON, Nov 29.

New York—Newspapers report that the Antarctic explorer Commander Byrd started this morning from the base of Little America in Antarctic on 1800 mile flight to South Pole and back. Commander Byrd is fling in big three-engined aeroplane accompanied by Bernt Balchen, pilot Harold June wireless operator and Captain Ashley McKinly photographer. He expects to communicate by the wireless with New York newspaper throughout flight which is expected to be concluded within twenty-four hours.—Reuter.

National Worker Jailed.

KHULNA, Nov. 30.

Nelnigopal Bhattacharji, a worker of Deshbhandhu Village Reconstruction Society was sentenced to 9 months' rigorous imprisonment under sections 153-A and 124-A for a magic lantern lecture on the "Call of the Country."—Free Press.

DISCONTENT IN MALERKOTLA STATE.

Several Zamindars In Prison.

SEQUEL TO AN AGRARIAN RISING.

LAHORE, Nov. 28.

There was an agrarian rising in July 1929, in Kothala in the Malerkotla State in connection with which the State police had to open fire resulting in several casualties. The rising was subdued ultimately and cases instituted against the alleged agitators These cases are still proceeding.

In this connection, the Punjab Riasti Praja Mandal has addressed a memorial to the Nawab of Malerkotla in which they say they have received several reports of injustice done by the State Ahalkars to the Zamindars of Malerkotla, and that several innocent persons have been clapped in prison for boldly expressing their views regarding the Kothala Tragedy.

On receiving such complaints, the memorial says, the Praja Mandal instituted an enquiry as a result of which they regret to find the treatment of the Zamindars by the Ahalkars has been very unjust and inequitable. The Praja Mandal, the memorial further says, has not authenticated documents in its possession to prove these allegations.

The memorial demands that the grievances of the Zamindars be met with sympathy and they should be released unconditionally withut any delay.—Free Press

8 YEAR OLD BOY'S BRAVERY.

Rescues Grand-mother From Tiger's Jaws.

MADRAS, Nov. 40.

A remarkable case of the bravery of a boy aged barely eight years who rescued his grandmother from the jaws of a tiger which had pounced upon her while out collecting tender bamboos in a bamboo forest in the Vizagaptam Agency is reported in connection with an interpeliation for which notice is given by Dewan Bahadur Kesava Pillai who suggests that the boy should be adopted as a ward of the State and trained for military career. The boy by hitting the tiger with sharp stones caused it to drop the old woman, who, however only survived for a few days after coming home. The Agent of Vizagapatam rewarded the boy.—Free Press.

MAN TURNED INTO WOMAN.

Marvel Of Sex Transformation.

MADRAS, Nov. 30.

A "marvellous instance" of a case of sex transformation is vouchsafed on the authority of the Deputy Tahsildar of Puttu who in one of his camping excursions came across a womanish looking young man about whom the following strange story was related to him. After his 25th year, his male parts were absorbed into the body and developed into female parts. He now feels shy to talk with men and always associates with women.—Free Press.

CAUSES OF CULTIVATORS' RUIN.

—:o:—

Evidence Before Bombay Provincial Banking Inquiry.

AHMEDABAD, Nov. 29.

The Bombay Provincial Banking Enquiry Committee examined to-day Mr. Garrett, Commissioner, Northern Division. Witness said that when the amount required was relatively small and it was likely to be repaid out of the sale proceeds of crop, the cultivator preferred a land-lord of a money-lender because he was not required to undergo the same formalities as in the case of loans from Government or credit societies. The rate of interest usually charged was from 9 to 12 per cent and in the case of mortgagees slightly less. Facilities for credit were ample. Expenditure for marriages and funerals was placed before improvement of land. The result was insolvency. Branches of several important Banks in all towns in Gujarat provided all necessary facilities of ordinary banking.

Representatives of the Millowners' Association examined by the Banking Enquiry Committee said they experienced difficulty in getting finance from the Imperial Bank of India. They received deposits instead from people at 6 per cent interest. Some operatives were in debt and the millowners were advancing money to them.—A. P.

Desecrated Bust To Be Replaced By New One.

—:o:—

LAHORE, Nov. 30.

The Reception Committee of the Lahore Congress has decided installing another bust of Lalaji on the same pedestal to-morrow on the Ravi Bank after the usual flag hiosting ceremony is over in the Lajpatrai Nagar.—Free Press.

VOLUNTEER ORGANISATION IN BIHAR.

Preparations For Bihar Prov. Political Conference.

MONGHYR, Nov. 30.

The Reception Committee of the 18th Bihar Provincial Political Conference has entrusted the work of Volunteer organisation to the Bihar Branch of the Hindustani Sevadal's organisers. Captain Ranendra Roy Chowdhury and Sardar Karyanand Sarma are busy in enlisting and training Volunteers under the Command of G. Dharamanarain Singh. There will be Cavalry, Cyclists, and Medical Volunteers. Young men from different parts of the District are coming for enlistment. Prof. Jnansaha, Secretary, Bihar Hindustani Sevadal is giving full attention. A Guard of Honour will be presented to Sjt. Subhas Bose, the Senapati of the Dal. The preparations for the political conference are nearing completion. The Pandal erected will accommodate more than 5,000 people.—Free Press.

LATE MAHARAJA SAMSHER JUNG.

—:o:—

Benares University's Condolence

BENARES, Nov. 30.

The members of the Benares Hindu University at a meeting held to-day under the presidency of Pandit Malaviya Vice-Chancellor, expressed sympathy with the family of the late Maharaja Sir Chandra Shamsher Jung Bahadur of Nepal. The Colleges of the University were closed as a mark of respect to the memory of the late Maharaja. His Highness had recently contributed Rs. 2 lakhs to the University.—A. P.

We or our authorised Agents will be pleased to give any such further information as desired.

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DETAILS ON PAGE 9.

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